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ABSTRACT

This 578-entry annotated bibliography is intended for use by people who work with Cambodian refugees in the United States, as well as anyone interested in Cambodian history, politics, and culture. It consists primarily of books and journal articles on Cambodia and Cambodians available in the University of Minnesota library system or that are part of the Southeast Asian Refugees Studies (SARS) Project collection. The largest number of entries pertain to the recent history of Cambodia. Included are materials representing a wide range of political viewpoints, and when possible have indicated political bias in the annotations. Some annotations also include references to other works that dispute or criticize the work cited. Broad subject categories are the following: (1) General Works on Cambodia; (2) Ethnography; (3) Antiquities; (4) Other Arts and Culture; (5) Cambodian Literature and Literature about Cambodia; (6) Language and Dictionaries; (7) History--General; (8) History before 1954; (9) History 1954-1970; (10) History 1970 to Present--General; (11) Refugees in Thailand; (12) Cambodians in Countries of Resettlement; and (13) Bibliographies. A limited subject keyword index, and an author index are also included. (FMW)

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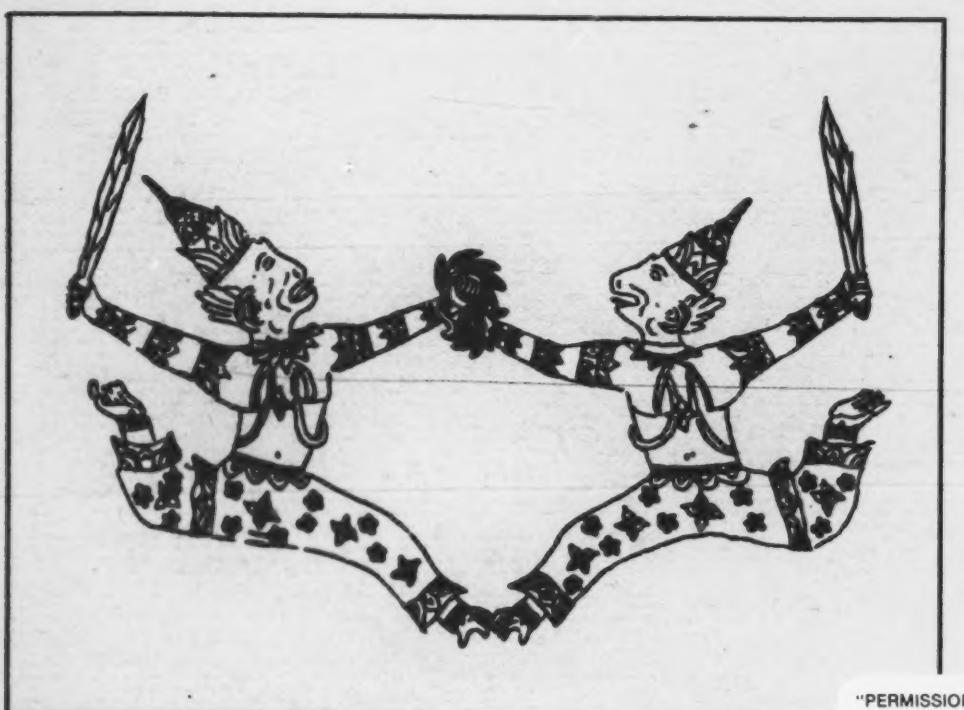
Southeast Asian Refugee Studies

Occasional Papers



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Number Five
Compiled by
John Marston

An Annotated Bibliography of Cambodia and Cambodian Refugees

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Southeast Asian Refugee Studies

Occasional Papers

Number Five

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1987

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE STUDIES

Occasional Papers

Series Editor: Bruce T. Downing

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Compiled by Douglas P. Olney

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By Doris Whitelock

Number Three: *White Hmong Language Lessons*
By David Strecker and Lopao Vang

Number Four: *Training Southeast Asian Refugee Women for Employment: Public Policies and Community Programs, 1975-1985.*
By Sarah R. Mason

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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

1987

Publication No. CURA 87-2

Cover design by Ra Bony, a sixteen-year-old Cambodian soldier who wrote about his picture for a child psychologist visiting camps on the Thai-Cambodian border: "These are two ancient mountain warriors of Angkor Wat. I remember seeing them in a book while I was in school before the Pol Pot regime. The teacher said that at one time they had both been inside a single body, but because one was good and the other evil, they broke apart and have been fighting each other ever since. See, they are tied at the wrists and cannot escape. I think Cambodia is still like this. The Khmer Rouge tried to build a regime out of the blood of many, many Khmer people. We cannot let this happen again. And the Vietnamese are no better. Those Khmer who went to Thailand and want to resettle to America think they can escape what has happened. They can't. They all have lost families and homes, and leaving will not change that. No, I will stay here and fight until Cambodia once again belongs to our people."

Reprinted with permission from *Indochina Issues*, Number 32, "Khmer Children: Alone at the Border," by Neil Boothby.

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is intended as a reference tool for people who work with Cambodian refugees in the United States and, beyond that, for anyone interested in Cambodia and its culture, history, and politics. It is primarily a bibliography of the books and journal articles on Cambodia and Cambodians that are available in the University of Minnesota library system or that have been collected in the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies (SARS) Project collection. However, it is hoped that the bibliography will be helpful even to people who do not have access to the University of Minnesota or the SARS collection. Begun in 1984, the compilation of the bibliography did not entail the use of computer searches, which would have been prohibitive in cost at that time. It includes 578 entries.

A great deal has been written about the recent history of Cambodia, and the largest number of entries in the bibliography pertain to this. A knowledge of the recent history of Cambodia is essential to anyone who wants to understand the situation of the Cambodian refugees in the United States. The fact that there are fewer entries about Cambodian ethnography, however, or about the situation of Cambodians in the United States, in no way implies that these are considered less important. Part of the purpose of the bibliography is to stimulate research in these areas.

The terms "Cambodia" and "Kampuchea" are used interchangeably throughout the bibliography. "Cambodia" was chosen for the title because it is the name by which most Americans recognize the country. The use of "Cambodia" instead of "Kampuchea" is not intended to have any political connotations.

The politics of recent events in Cambodia are treacherous, and readers trying to understand events there should weigh carefully the political bias of any materials they use. We have tried to include entries that reflect the range of different viewpoints and, when possible, have given some indication of the political bias in the annotation. Occasionally, an annotation will refer to another work that disputes or criticizes the work cited. This is included to give the reader full access to the range of discussion on various issues. It should not be interpreted as a statement that we agree with the criticism that has been made. Our intention has always been for this bibliography to be politically neutral: the extent to which we have accomplished this is for the reader to decide.

The initial work on the bibliography was done in 1984-85. When I left Minnesota in 1985 to go to the Philippine Refugee Processing Center, I believed that the bibliography was completed. However, a number of technical and administrative difficulties prevented it from being published at that time. By 1987, when work on the bibliography resumed, it was clear that the earlier work needed to be updated. I am indebted to Scott Nordwall, of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA), who joined the project at that time. He has added a number of citations and has written annotations for some of the earlier citations that did not have any. I have also added new citations. Margaret Wolfe, CURA librarian, has provided invaluable help in organizing and indexing the bibliography. Many other people have helped with the project at different stages, and deserve thanks: Doug Olney, Pam Anderson, Judith Weir, Lopao Vang, Chris McKee, Ruth Hammond, and Sylvianne Downing. Thanks also to Glenn Hendricks, the coordinator of the SARS project, and Bruce Downing, the general editor of the series in which this volume is being published, for their guidance and support. I would also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Interlibrary Loan office for the University of Minnesota libraries.

John Marston
December 1987

USER'S GUIDE

Entries for books from the University of Minnesota libraries are listed with their call numbers. Many of the other works cited--although by no means all--can be found in the SARS collections. Since more recent acquisitions by the University of Minnesota libraries are catalogued under the Library of Congress system, the call numbers provided may be either Library of Congress or Dewey numbers. The catalogue numbers listed with entries for United States government documents can be used in any depository for United States documents.

The entries have been divided into seventeen broad subject categories. Since many times an item will not fit neatly into a single subject category, users interested in a particular subject category are advised to check the subject index on page 119 for listings of other items related to that category. To aid in locating more specific information, some eighty additional subject keywords are included in the index. There is also a separate author index.

1.01
Berval, René, ed. (1955). "Présence du Cambodge." *France-Asie* 114-115(Nov/Dec).

Special issue about Cambodia, with articles by well-known French scholars.
In French.

1.02
Brodrick, Alan Houghton. (1947). *Little Vehicle: Cambodia and Laos.* London: Hutchinson and Co.

An account of the author's travels through Cambodia in 1939. With 36 photos.
[Am DS557.C2B75]

1.03
Buchanan, Keith. (1965). "Cambodia: Oasis of Peace." *Geographical Magazine* 38(5): 366-381.

A beatific picture of Cambodia and its political institutions, lavishly illustrated.

1.04
Cambodge Ministère du Plan. (n.d.). *Annuaire Statistique Rétrospectif du Cambodge (1958-1961).* Issued by Direction de la Statistique et des Études Économiques [France].

Among statistics presented in this yearbook are historical figures on population, education, agriculture, industrial production, and exports.
[315.96 An78]
In French.

1.05
Chandler, David P. (1972). *The Land and People of Cambodia.* Philadelphia: Lippincott.

Aimed at a junior high or high school reader.
[K915.96 C361]

1.06
Cheminais, Louis. (1960). *Le Cambodge.* Saïgon: Imp. Nouvelle d'Extrême Orient.

A description of Cambodia--its history, its cultural traditions, its geography--written for the general reader.
[915.96 C42]
In French.

1. GENERAL WORKS ON CAMBODIA

1.07
Ebihara, May. (1985). "Khmer." In *Refugees in the United States: A Reference Handbook*, David W. Haines, ed., pp. 127-147. Westport, Connecticut, and London, England: Greenwood Press.

A good brief summary of Cambodian history, the patterns of refugees' flight and resettlement in the United States, their difficulties in adjustment to American life.

1.08
Lewis, Norman. (1982 [1951]). *A Dragon Apparent: Travels in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.* London: Eland Books.

[OMWL DS554.38 .L48x 1982]

1.09
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service. (1983). *Cambodia: The Land and its People.* Lutheran Council in the USA, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010.

A well-written pamphlet giving a brief description of the Cambodian orientation to culture, along with basics on history and geography. Some notes on the status of Cambodian refugees in the United States and the agencies serving them.

1.10
MacDonald, Malcolm. (1958). *Angkor.* London: Jonathan Cape.

"An entertaining and lighthearted book about Angkor and the Cambodian scene."--Pym. Includes discussion of Sihanouk. Over one hundred photographs of Khmer antiquities taken by Loke Wan Tho and the author.
[959.6 M145]

1.11
Monod, G. H. (1931). *Le Cambodgien.* Paris: Éditions Larousse.

[915.96 M755]
In French.

1.12
Newnham, Thomas O. (1965). *Lake Village in Cambodia.* Croydon, Australia: Longman's.

Booklet, oriented toward a junior high or high school reader, describing "villages" made of boats and rafts used by fishermen on Tonle Sap.

1.13
Ponder, Harriet. (1936). *Cambodian Glory.* London: Thornton Butterworth.

The title page carries the description: "The Mystery of the Deserted Khmer Cities and their Vanished Splendour; and a Description of Life in Cambodia today." Written for a popular audience. With 19 black and white photographs.
[Am DS 557 .C2 P6 1936]

1.14
Pym, Christopher. (1960). *Mistapim in Cambodia.* London: Hodder and Stoughton.

A casual, interesting account of the author's experiences getting to know Cambodia and its culture. A note in the front of the book indicates that the title was chosen by the publishers.
[915.96 P994]

1.15
Rousseau, Armand. (1918). *Géographie Physique, Économique et Historique de la Cochinchine.* Monographie de la Kampot.

[915.96 R762]
In French.

1.16
Société des Études Indo-chinoises. (1907). *Monographie de la Circonscription Résidentielle de Kompong-Cham.* Saïgon: Publications de la Société des Études Indo-chinoises. Imprimerie F. H. Schneider.

A description of the Cambodian province of Kampong Cham, including basic statistics and a summary of prominent geographical features.
[915.96 K836m]
In French.

1.17
Tooze, Ruth. (1962). *Cambodia: Land of Contrasts.* New York: The Viking Press.

Aimed at a junior high or high school reader. Describes simply the geography of Cambodia, the history of the Khmer empire, Cambodian holidays, and a Phnom Penh wedding. Tooze had worked for the U.S. Administration for International Development in Cambodia. With black and white photographs.
[K915.96 T619]

1. GENERAL WORKS ON CAMBODIA

1.18
Tooze, Ruth. (1963). *Our Rice Village in Cambodia.* New York: The Viking Press.

Children's book, illustrated by Ezra Jack Keats.

1.19
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1978). *Cambodian Educational System: 1960-1975.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Refugee Task Force.

Outlines the Cambodian educational system and lists the universities and the technical and vocational schools there. Also gives the Cambodian grading system.

1.20
U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Public Affairs. (1984). *Kampuchea (Cambodia).* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Pamphlet in *Background Notes* series.

1.21
United States Catholic Conference, ed. (1984). *Refugees from Cambodia: A Look at History, Culture, and the Refugee Crisis.* United States Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Services, 1312 Massachusetts, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

1.22
Vickery, Michael. (1986). *Kampuchea: Politics, Economics, and Society.* Boulder, CO: Lynne Reinner.

Part of a series of books on Marxist regimes.

1.23
Williams, Maslyn. (1970). *The Land In Between: The Cambodian Dilemma.* New York: William Morrow and Co.

Williams, an Australian journalist and documentary filmmaker, recounts in a personal style his impressions as he traveled around Cambodia in 1968.
[915.96 W6742]

2.01
Aides aux Enfants Refugiés/European Community. (1981). *Wapakthoe Khmae (Culture of Cambodia).* Sakeo, Khao I Dang, and Phanat Nikhom refugee camps: Aides aux Enfants Refugiés/European Community, with cooperation of UNESCO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and International Rescue Committee.

Khmer-language book with black and white illustrations.
In Khmer.

2.02
Cambodian Women's Project. (1984). *House of the Spirit: Perspectives on Cambodian Health Care.* Available from The Cambodian Women's Project, The American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

Videotape about Khmer traditional (non-Western) medicine. Includes interviews with Khmer practitioners, a U.S. doctor who had worked in a refugee camp, and health personnel and Khmer refugees in the United States.

2.03
Chandler, David P. (1984). "Narrative Poems (Chbap) and Pre-Colonial Cambodian Society." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 15(2): 271-279.

Discussion of the 17th Century Cambodian "chbap"--that is, poems whose purpose was to prescribe codes of behavior--and what they can tell us about the structure of society in Cambodia between the 17th and 19th centuries.

2.04
Christian Outreach. (1985). *Loom Construction Manual.* International Rescue Committee, 14-16 Sukhumuit, Soi 1, Bangkok.

Blueprints for building a traditional Khmer loom, with instructions in Khmer.

2.05
Delvert, Jean. (1961). *Le Paysan Cambodgien.* Paris: Mouton.

"Most detailed ethnographic description of the Khmer"--Huffman. Based on research conducted 1948-1958. Divided into five parts: natural conditions, agrarian civilization, population and economy, rural society, and regional life. Includes line drawings of representative fish traps, plows, oxcarts, and houses, numerous maps and charts, and 28 black and white photographs.
[915.96 D389]
In French.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY

2.06
Ebihara, May. (1964). "Khmer." In *Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia*, Frank M. LeBar, Gerald Hickey, and John Musgrave, eds. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press, pp. 98-105.

A good brief summary of Khmer ethnography, based on Ebihara's fieldwork in a Khmer village in 1959-60.
[301.959 qH88]

2.07
Ebihara, May. (1966). "Interrelations between Buddhism and Social Systems in Cambodian Peasant Culture." In *Conference an Theravada Buddhism*, Manning Nash, ed., pp. 175-196. New Haven: Yale University.

A clear analysis of the role Buddhism plays in a Khmer village, based on Ebihara's anthropological field work. She discusses the role of the monks, the Buddhist precepts as they are carried out by village laypeople, and the effect of Buddhism on the village economy. There is some discussion of the difference between the Mohanikay and Thommayut orders of Theravada Buddhism.

2.08
Ebihara, May. (1971). *Svay, a Khmer Village in Cambodia.* Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

The most complete ethnography of Khmer village life available in English. Based on field work conducted in 1959-60 in a village in southern Cambodia. Includes descriptions of kinship relations, the economic activities of the village, religious life, the traditional life cycle, village political organizations, and the contacts of the village people with the world outside the village.

2.09
Ebihara, May. (1974). "Khmer Village Women in Cambodia: A Happy Balance." In *Many Sisters*, Carolyn J. Matthiasson, ed., pp. 305-347. New York: The Free Press.

A very readable description of the life of women in a Cambodian village. Ebihara describes in detail five women who she feels are representative of different age groups and the roles women of those age groups play in the village.
[304.4 M432]

2.10
Ebihara, May. (1977). "Residence Patterns in a Khmer Peasant Village." *New York Academy of Sciences, Annals* 293: 51-68.

An ethnographic study of residence patterns in a Khmer village, showing that although there is a great deal of flexibility in the choice of uxorilocality, virilocality, or neolocality, considerations of sex, the couple's stage of married life, the situations of the parents, and other things, do play a role in the decision made.
[T506 N48a]

2.11
Ebihara, May. (1984). "Societal Organization in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Cambodia." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 15(2): 280-295.

A sketch of the social strata which existed in Cambodia during the 16th and 17th centuries, with discussion in particular of the extent to which social mobility was possible.

2.12
Kalab, Milada. (1968). "Study of a Cambodian Village." *Geographical Journal* 134(4): 521-537.

A preliminary report of field work Kalab completed in 1965 and 1966 in a Cambodian village next to the Mekong in Kampong Cham province. Kalab is primarily concerned with the role of Buddhism in the village and, related to that, the changes in education taking place there.

2.13
Khmer Health Advocates, Inc. *Khmer-American Health Newsletter.* Khmer Health Advocates, Inc., P.O. Box 14703, Barry Square Office, Hartford, Conn.

A quarterly newsletter written in Khmer and English, "dedicated to an understanding of Transcultural Health Systems."
In Khmer and English.

2.14
Kotva, Louis. (1984). "Cambodian Dream Interpretation." *Asian Business and Community News* 3(7): 5,7. Asian Business and Community News, Inc., 396 Roy Street, St. Paul, MN 55104.

Generalizations, on the basis of interviews with several different Cambodians in Minnesota, about the ways Cambodians dream and interpret dreams.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY

2.15
Kotva, Louis. (1984). "Monk Lok San on Cambodians' Dreams." *City Pages*, November 7, pp. 5,7.

An interview with the Minnesota Cambodian Buddhist monk, Rev. Chhay Sidhy San, about traditional ways of interpreting dreams.

2.16
LeBar, Frank M., Gerald C. Hickey, and John K. Musgrave. (1964). *Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia.* New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press.

[301.959 qH88]

2.17
Loth, Panthoul. (1978). "The Cambodian New Year." Long Beach, CA: Long Beach Unified School District, Southeast Asian Learners Project.

A one-page description of the traditional New Year celebration in Cambodia.

2.18
Miller, John Francis, Jr. (1975). *Diglossia: A Centrifugal Force in Socio-cultural Relationships: The Case of the Khmer minority in South Vietnam.* Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

One of the few works to deal with the role of the ethnic Khmer in South Vietnam. The dissertation focuses on the usage of different varieties of language in different situations, and how differences in language usage in the western and eastern parts of the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam correspond to differences in the social situation of the ethnic Khmer. The central issue here--the role of the Khmer minority in Vietnam--is extremely interesting, and has grown even more topical in the years since the dissertation was written. Although Miller's dissertation touches on many interesting things, the overall picture it paints is frustratingly sketchy.

2.19
Munson, Frederick P. (1968). *Area Handbook for Cambodia.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[U.S. Doc. D101.22:550-50]

2.20
Nash, Manning, ed. (1966). *Conference on Theravada Buddhism.* New Haven: Yale University.

[Am BL1400 .C6 1962a]

2.21
Nou, Ker and Nhieuk Nou. (1973). "Kpuon Ābāh-Bibāh ou le Livre de Mariage des Khmers." *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 60:243-328.

Describes Cambodian marriage customs for royalty and non-royalty. The parts describing marriage customs for non-royalty were written by Ker Nou in 1925. His son, Nhieuk Nou wrote the description of royal marriage customs and published the two together in 1965. The text here is translated into French and edited by Severos Lewitz, Ker Nou's granddaughter. It includes diagrams and photographs, the text in Khmer of marriage songs, and a glossary of relevant Khmer terminology.
[quarto 069 qEc73]
In French.

2.22
O'Sullivan, Kevin. (1962). "Concentric Conformity in Ancient Khmer Kinship Organization." *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica* 13:87-96.

Maintains that the ancient Khmer held matrilineal descent as an ideal, even though bilateral organization of kinship was practiced in most situations.

2.23
Pak Sirivad, Joanna Campbell, and Rosalind Greenwood. (1981). *Khmer Weaving.* Bangkok: Christian Outreach.

An instructional manual for Khmer weaving, written in Khmer, with detailed illustrations. Originally intended for use by Cambodians in refugee camps.
In Khmer.

2.24
Pfanner, David E. and Jasper Ingersoll. (1962). "Theravada Buddhism and Village Economic Behavior." *Journal of Asian Studies* 21(3): 341-361.

A comparison of Theravada Buddhism as it exists in Thai and Burmese peasant villages.

2.25
Piat, Martine. (1965). "Médecine Populaire au Cambodge." *Saïgon: Société des Études Indochinoises de Saïgon, Bulletin* 40(4): 301-315.

[906 So 1397]
In French.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY

2.26
Porée-Maspero, Eveline. (1962). *Étude sur les Rites Agraires des Cambodgiens.* Paris: Mouton.

In three volumes. Detailed scholarly analysis of traditional Cambodian rural ceremonies and festivals, such as the ones associated with the river, with rain, and with rice cultivation.
[301.9596 P824]
In French.

2.27
Steinberg, David J. (1959). *Cambodia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture.* New Haven: HRAF Press.

Based on research by an interdisciplinary team of scholars, drawing largely on secondary sources. The book is written in a bland 1950s style, which does not give much evidence of empathy with Cambodian culture. It is nevertheless a compendium of useful information about the culture and the country's politics as it existed in the late 1950s. It is often cited as a reference in works about Cambodia in English.
[915.96 St34a]

2.28
Sutharot, Princesse Rasmi. (1955). "La Cuisine Cambodgienne." *France-Asie* 114-115(Nov/Dec): 399-405.
In French.

2.29
Thomson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. (1955). *Minority Problems in Southeast Asia.* Stanford: Stanford University Press.
[Am DS 509.5 .T45]

2.30
Tonn Ros. (1983). "Coining." *Khmer-American Health* (1 and 2).

Describes the practice, common among Cambodians, of rubbing a coin against the skin as a treatment for ailments such as dizziness or headache.

2.31
Whitaker, Donald. (1974). *Area Handbook for the Khmer Republic (Cambodia).* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
[U.S. Doc. D101.22:550-50/3]

2.32
Wilmott, William E. (1967). *The Chinese in Cambodia.* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Publications Centre.

Discusses the demographics of the Chinese minority in Cambodia, their status among other ethnic groups in the country, their economic position and their legal status, and the social organization of the Chinese community. Also discusses the emergence of a Sino-Khmer elite.
[Mankato State University, DS557. C242 W5]

2.33
Wilmott, William E. (1970). *The Political Structure of the Chinese Community in Cambodia.* London: University of London, Athlone Press; New York: Humanities Press.

Focuses on the *congrégation* system, or *bang* system for the civil administration of ethnic Chinese in Cambodia--whereby they were administered indirectly, through *congrégation chefs*--and the way the end of the *congrégation* system in 1958 has affected the structure of the Chinese community.
[301.06 L846 no.42]

2.34
Wood, Susan. (1983). *Cambodian Families in a Refugee Processing Center: Parental Attitudes and Childrearing Practices.* Rhode Island Group Health Association, 530 N. Main St., Providence, RI 02904.

Intended for Americans involved with the resettlement of Cambodian refugees in the United States, the booklet aims "first, to provide a brief cultural-political framework within which to understand the Cambodian people; second, to describe the attitudes and beliefs of the Cambodians toward family life; and third, to provide information on specific childrearing practices." Wood's conclusions are based partly on interviews conducted with over 200 families in May and June, 1982, in Kamput, SaKaeo, and Phanat Nikom refugee camps. The interviews concerned issues such as the relationship between parents and children, sex roles, family size and family planning, childbirth customs, feeding practices, toilet training, and discipline.

2.35
Woodside, Alexander B. (1984). "Medieval Vietnam and Cambodia: A Comparative Comment." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 15(2): 315-319.

Discusses some of the cultural contrasts between medieval Vietnam and Cambodia.

2.36
Zadrozny, Michael G., ed. (1955). *Area Handbook on Cambodia.* Chicago: University of Chicago, for the Human Relations Area Files.

[915.96 qZ12]

3. ANTIQUITIES

3.01
Asia House Gallery, New York. (1961). *Khmer Sculpture.* New York: Asia House Gallery.

Catalogue of an exhibit, with 26 photographs. Includes a critical essay by Ad Reinhardt and "Recollections on the Customs of Cambodia," a partial translation of Chou Ta-Kuan's account of his journey to the Angkor empire in 1296 A.D.
[Art Pam Coll d514]

3.02
Boisselier, Jean. (1955). *La Statuaire Khmère et Son Évolution.* Saïgon: École Française d'Extrême-Orient.

Two volumes, one of plates.
[730.959 qB636]
In French.

3.03
Bonn, Gisela. (1983). "Im Reich der Khmer." (I) "Angkor - Das Lächeln im Dschungel." (II) "Angkor - Das Abbild des Universums." (III) "Angkor - Götter, Helden und Dämonen." (IV) "Angkor - Tänzerinnen der Liebe." *Indo Asia* 25(1): 65-73. 25(2): 43-51. 25(3): 31-39. 25(4): 65-71.

Four-part article about Angkor Wat.
In German.

3.04
Candee, Helen Churchill. (1924). *Angkor the Magnificent.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes.

Written for a popular audience, tells of the author's journey to Cambodia by way of Hong Kong and Saigon. Describes Angkor Wat and other Khmer antiquities, and some of the circumstances of the author's visit there. Includes 79 black and white photographs.
[915.96 C16]

3.05
Casey, Robert Joseph. (1929). *Four Faces of Siva: the Detective Story of a Vanished Race.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.

A romanticized description of the Cambodian antiquities, written for a popular audience, with chapter headings like "A Nervous Native Talks of a Curse," "King Kambu and the Snake Lady," and "Moon Magic." Forty-three black and white photographs.

3.06
Coedès, George. (1947) [1943.] *Pour Mieux Comprendre Angkor.* Paris: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient.

[Am DS558 .A6 C58]
In French.

3.07
Coedès, George. (1963). *[1943] Angkor, an Introduction.* Hong Kong, New York: Oxford University Press.

Translation by E. F. Gardiner of *Pour Mieux Comprende Angkor*, a collection of eight lectures about Khmer antiquities that Coedès delivered at the Museé Louis Finot in Hanoi. Photographs by George Bliss.
[Am D5558 .A6C583 1964]

3.08
Delaporte, Louis Marie Joseph. (1880). *Voyage au Cambodge; l'Architecture Khmère.* Paris: C. Delagrave.

[915.96 qD374]
In French.

3.09
Dickason, Deane. (1939). *Wondrous Angkor.* Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh.

Over 50 black and white photographs. Intended for the tourist.
[Am DS 558 .A6 D5 1939]

3.10
Dupont, Pierre. (1955). *La Statuaire Préangkorienne.* Ascona: Éditions Artibus Asie.

With 46 plates.
[730.959 fD927]
In French.

3.11
Garrett, Wilbur. (1982). "The Temples of Angkor: Will They Survive?" *National Geographic* 161(4): 548-551.

A short article recounting the recent history of the Angkor antiquities.

3. ANTIQUITIES

3.12
Giteau, Madeleine. (1965). *Khmer Sculpture and the Angkor Civilization.* London: Thames and Hudson.

A beautiful oversized volume by the curator at the National Museum in Phnom Penh. Twenty-four color plates and 100 black and white plates. Photographs by Hans Hinz. Translated from French by Diana Imber.
[Art 730.959 qG447kE]

3.13
Giteau, Madeleine. (1967). "Influence of Buddhism on Khmer Art." *Guardian (Rangoon)* 14(12): 26-27.

Traces the role of Bhuddism in Khmer art prior to and during the Angkor period.

3.14
Giteau, Madeleine. (1974). *Histoire D'Angkor.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

[Am DS 554.98 .A5 G57]
In French.

3.15
Giteau, Madeleine. (1975). *Iconographie du Cambodge Post-Angkorien.* Paris: École Française d'Extrême-Orient.

[Art 709.596 G447]
In French.

3.16
Groslier, Bernard P. and Jacques Arthaud. (1966). *Angkor: Art and Civilization.* New York: Frederick A. Prager.

A picture record of Khmer antiquities, accompanied by a discussion of the ancient Khmer civilization and translations of selected inscriptions from the period.
[Ar 915.96 G913anE]

3.17
Groslier, George. (1924). *Angkor.* Paris: Librairie Renouard.

With 103 black and white photographs. Groslier was director of the Musée du Cambodge in Phnom Penh and head of the Service of Cambodian Arts.
[Am DS 558 .A6 G7]

3.18
Jeannerat de Beerski, P. (1924). *Angkor: Ruins in Cambodia.* Boston, New York: Houghton Mifflin.

With 65 illustrations.
[915.96 J34]

3.19
Kessle, Gun and Jan Myrdal. (1968). *Ansikte av Sten.* Stockholm: Bokförlaget PAN/Norstedt.

[Am DS558 .A6K4]
In Swedish.

3.20
Ly, Kim Long. (1967). *An Outline of Cambodian Architecture.* Varanasi: Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan.

Discusses the architecture of the temples of the ancient Khmer empire and the extent to which it gives evidence of a relation to Indian art and civilization.
[Ar 720.9596 L98]

3.21
Madrolle, Claudius. (1939). *To Angkor. The Madrolle Guides.* Paris: Société d'Éditions Géographiques, Maritimes et Coloniales.

Guidebook.
[Am DS 557 .C2 M18]

3.22
Marchal, Henri. (1930). *Guide to Angkor: Angkor Vat-Angkor Thom and Monuments of "Great Circuit" and "Little Circuit".* Saïgon: Société des Éditions d'Extrême-Asie.

Guidebook.
[915.96 M331E]

3.23
Marchal, Sappho. (1927). *Costumes et Parures Khmers d'après les Devatâ d'Angkor-Vat.* Paris et Bruxelles: Librairie Nationale d'Art et d'Histoire.

Includes 41 plates with line-drawings of different kinds of head-pieces seen on female figures in sculptures and bas-relief from the Angkor period of Cambodia.
[303.1 M331]
In French.

3. ANTIQUITIES

3.24
Martini, François. (1950). "De la Signification de 'Ba' et 'Me' Affixés aux Noms de Monuments Khmèrs." *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient* 44(1): 201-209.

Argues that the masculine/feminine opposition signified by the words "Ba" and "Me" in Khmer corresponds to an opposition between mountains and water, and that ancient Khmer temples whose names start with "Ba" were those which symbolized "the cosmic mountain."

3.25
Moore, W. Robert. (1960). "Angkor, Jewel of the Jungle." *National Geographic* 117(4): 516-569.

In addition to photographs of antiquities, the article is illustrated by a series of paintings which attempt to show scenes of life from the time of the Khmer empire.

3.26
Myrdal, Jan, and Gun Kessle. (1970) [1968]. *Angkor: An Essay on Art and Imperialism.* New York: Pantheon Books.

Translation by Paul Britten Austin of *Ansikte av Sten.* Sumptuously illustrated with Kessle's photographs on nearly every page. Myrdal uses his discussion of Khmer antiquities as an occasion to make more general comments about Khmer history and the relation of Cambodia to the West.
[959.6 M997anE]

3.27
Pym, Christopher. (1959). *The Road to Angkor.* London: R. Hale.

Recounts the author's journey by foot from Binh-Dinh, in Vietnam, the site of the ancient capital of Champa, to Angkor, the ancient capital of Cambodia, in an attempt to find evidence of the ancient road that linked the two capitals.
[Am DS 525.2 .P9]

3.28
Sharan, Mahesh Kumar. (1974). *Studies in Sanskrit Inscriptions of Ancient Cambodia, on the Basis of First Three Volumes of Dr. R. C. Majumdar's Edition.* New Delhi: Abhirav Publication.

Summarizes information drawn from ancient inscriptions about socio-economic life, religious conditions, and the administration of the empire. Also includes a general survey of the inscriptions being considered and the art and architecture they are connected with.
[Am DS 554.6 .S5]

3.29
Sharan, Mahesh Kumar. (1981). *Select Cambodian Inscriptions: The Mebon and Pre Rup Inscriptions of Rajendra Varman II.* Delhi: S. N. Publications.

Rajendra Varman II was a 10th century Khmer king. The book includes Sanskrit texts of inscriptions from his reign (in both Devanagara script and roman transliteration) and the English translation.
[Am DS 554.62 .S5 1981]

3.30
Sitwell, Sir Osbert. (1939). *Escape with Me!* London: Macmillan.

[915 Si89]

3.31
Sitwell, Sacheveral. (1962). *Great Temples of the East.* New York: Ivan Obolensky, Inc.

[Am DS509 .S5]

3.32
Swaan, Wim. (1966). *Lost Cities of Asia: Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia.* London: Elek.

Over-sized book with black and white and color photographs of Angkor. Summarizes what is known about the Angkor empire.

3.33
Wales, H. G. Quaritch. (1937). *Toward Angkor: In the Footsteps of the Indian Invaders.* London: George G. Harrap Co.

The author, field director of the Greater-India Research Committee, describes his travels investigating the historical roots of Angkor. He states: "My main object in this book has been to trace the spread of Indian inspiration, and eventually to bring the reader to the gates of Angkor with a better understanding of the long centuries of endeavour that led up to that crowning triumph."
[959A W148]

3.34
White, Peter T. (1982). "The Temples of Angkor: Ancient Glory in Stone." *National Geographic* 161(4): 552-589.

The author visits Angkor for the first time since 1968 and reports on the degree of damage there.

3. ANTIQUITIES

3.35
Woodward, Hiram W. (1979). "The Bàyon-Period Buddha Image in the Kimbell Art Museum." *Archives of Asian Art* 32:72-83.

4.01
Brandon, James R. (1967). *Theatre in Southeast Asia.* Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

A well-respected source book examining theatre throughout Southeast Asia: its historical roots, its techniques of production, and the role it plays in Southeast Asian society.

4.02
Brunet, Jacques. (1979). "L'Orchestre de Mariage Cambodgien et ses Instruments." *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 66: 203-247.

Details the performance of Cambodian marriage music, describing the singers, the musicians, and the types of instruments used. Discusses the musical structures characteristic of marriage music and some of the folklore told about it.
[quarto 069 Ec73]
In French.

4.03
Cardi, Felix. (1920). "Les Danses Sacrées au Cambodge." *Revue Musicale* 1: 34-43.

In French.

4.04
Cravath, Paul. (1985). *Earth in Flower: An Historical and Descriptive Study of the Classical Dance Drama of Cambodia.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

A long, detailed description of Cambodian dance theater as performed in the tradition of the court. "The thesis rejects the orthodox view of an historical 'Indianization' of southeast Asia in favor of emphasizing a continuity of indigenous cultural forms and rituals from pre-Angkorean times. A feminine centered mythology, discernible in the performance repertoire and in early Chinese accounts of the era, suggests that the tension between feminine and masculine--cosmically, architecturally, and socially--was viewed as the source of continued fertility and the royal dancers traditionally acted as a ritual conduit to the nurturing energy of natural and ancestral spirits." Cravath began his research in Cambodia in early 1975, prior to the revolution, and continued to work with texts and refugee performers. The dissertation includes a brief description of Cambodian theater performed by refugees in the United States.

4.05
Cuisinier, Jeanne. (1927). "The Gestures in the Cambodian Ballet: Their Traditional and Symbolic Significance." *Indian Art and Letters* 1(2): 92-103.

A guide to the gestures used in Cambodian ballet, many of which are also present in figures from the Angkor bas-reliefs. Illustrated with photographs.

4. OTHER ARTS AND CULTURE

4.06
Danielou, Alain. (1957). *La Musique du Cambodge et du Laos.* Pondichéry: Institut Français d'Indologie.

[Mu781.7596 D227]
In French.

4.07
de Girancourt, George. (1941). "Motifs de Chants Cambodgiens." *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises* 16(1): 51-105.

In French.

4.08
de Girancourt, George. (1944). "Recherches de Géographie Musicale au Cambodge et à Java." *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises* 19(3): 49-83.

In French.

4.09
de Pouvourville, Albert. (1894). *L'Art Indo-chinois.* Paris: Librairies Imprimeries Réunies.
[Art 709.59 P868]

In French.

4.10
Groslier, Bernard P. (1962). *The Art of Indochina.* New York: Crown Publishers.

Over 50 color plates. Deals with the art of Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia. Groslier was "conservateur" of Angkor Wat. Translated by George Lawrence.
[Art 709.597 G913cE]

4.11
Groslier, George. (1929). "Le Théâtre et la Danse au Cambodge." *Journal Asiatique* (January, March): 125-143.

In French.

4.12
Lay, Kry. (1977). "Cambodian Arts and Culture." Long Beach, CA: Long Beach Unified School District.

Describes four of the best-known temples in Cambodia and makes general remarks about Cambodian culture. Includes a chart of the school system in Cambodia as it was at the beginning of 1975.

4.13
Lay-Tek. (19--). *Moyens de Locomotion en Pays Khmer (Dans la Légende et dans la Réalité).* Hanoï: Imprimé par G. Taupin.

Picture book.
[895 In75] [Art 709.596 L451]
In French.

4.14
Leclerc, Adhémard. (1910). "Le Théâtre Cambodgien." *Revue d'Ethnographie et de Sociologie* (11-12): 257-282.

In French.

4.15
Mohamed Taib Osman. (1974). *Traditional Drama and Music of Southeast Asia.* Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Papers presented at the *International Conference on Traditional Drama and Music of Southeast Asia*, Kuala Lumpur, August 27-30, 1969. Includes papers by Jacques Brunet and by the Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia, about the Cambodian shadow play and about Cambodian music and musical instruments.
[MuLib 780.6 In765]

4.16
Sharp, Rich. (1987). "Curtain Rises on Cambodian Customs." *Skyway News* 8(28): 1,30-31. Skyway News, 33 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402.

Describes the development of Sons of Cambodia, a Minneapolis theater group that performs traditional Lakhoun Basac plays.

4. OTHER ARTS AND CULTURE

4.17
Sheppard, Dato Haji Mubin. (1968). "The Khmer Shadow Play and its Links with Ancient India: A Possible Source of the Malay Shadow Play of Kelantan and Trengganu." *Royal Asiatic Society, Malaysian Branch, Journal* 41(1): 199-204.

A good description of the two forms of the Khmer shadow play, "Nang Sebek" and "Nang Trolonng," with speculation about their historical roots and influences.

4.18
Sloane, Cliff. (1982). "Refugee Rock." *Mpls/St.Paul*, October, pp. 47-49. Published monthly by Dorn Communications, Inc., 7831 East Bush Lake Road, Minneapolis, MN 55435. (612) 835-6855.

Includes discussion of Cambodian musicians in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

4.19
Sloane, Cliff and Sithoeurn Chem. (1984). *Cambodian Traditional Music in Minnesota.* Kent, OH: World Music Enterprises.

Stereo cassette with booklet.

4.20
Strickland-Anderson, Lily. (1926). "The Cambodian Ballet." *Musical Quarterly* 12(April): 266-274.

A traveler's description of performances of the Cambodian Ballet in Phnom Penh during the reign of King Sisowath. Strickland-Anderson also gives her impression of the carvings of dancing girls at Angkor Wat.

5. CAMBODIAN LITERATURE AND LITERATURE ABOUT CAMBODIANS

5.01
Anderson, Jack and Bill Pronzini. (1981). *The Cambodia File.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday.

Fiction.

5.02
Burcham Southeast Asian Learners Center. (1978). *Intelligence.* Long Beach, CA: Long Beach Unified School District.

A Cambodian folk story written in English.

5.03
Chandler, David P. (1976). *The Friends Who Tried to Empty the Sea: Eleven Cambodian Folk Stories.* Melbourne: Monash University (Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Working Papers No. 8).

5.04
Chandler, Susan and David P. Chandler. (1978). *Favorite Stories from Cambodia.* Exeter, NH: Heinemann Educational Books.

Khmer folk tales written at a level appropriate for an upper grade school or junior high school reader.

5.05
Coburn, Jewell Reinhart. (1978). *Khmers, Tigers, and Talismans.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Burn, Hart and Co.

Children's book, illustrated by Nena Grigorian Ullberg.

5.06
Coedès, George. (1955). "L'épigraphie Cambodgienne." *France-Asie* 114-115(Nov/Dec): 483-485.

In French.

5.07
Coedès, George and François Martini, trans. (1955). "Littérature (Five excerpts from Cambodian literature)." *France-Asie* 114-115(Nov/Dec): 489-511.

In French.

5. CAMBODIAN LITERATURE AND LITERATURE ABOUT CAMBODIANS

5.08
Durand, Loup. (1983). *The Angkor Massacre.* New York: Morrow.

A popular novel, translated from French by Helen P. Lane.

5.09
France-Asie. (1955). "Folklore." *France-Asie* 114-115(Nov/Dec): 515-542.

Examples of Khmer folklore.
In French.

5.10
Keeley, Edmund. (1985). *A Wilderness Called Peace.* New York: Simon and Schuster.

Fiction. Deals with the 1975 evacuation of Phnom Penh and the situation of Khmer refugees in Thailand after 1979.

5.11
Lafont, Pierre Bernard, ed. (1974). *Littératures Contemporaines de l'Asie du Sud-Est.* Paris: 29th International Congress of Orientalists, 1973.

[895 In75]
In French.

5.12
Nepote, Jacques and Khing Hoc Dy. (1981). "Literature and Society in Modern Cambodia." In *Essays on Literature and Society in Southeast Asia*, Tham Seong Chee, ed., pp. 56-81. Singapore: Singapore University Press.

[801 Es73]

5.13
Piat, Martine. (1974). "La Littérature Populaire Contemporaine." In *Littératures Contemporaines de l'Asie du Sud-Est*, Pierre Bernard Lafont, ed. Paris: 29th International Conference of Orientalists.

[895 In75]
In French.

5. CAMBODIAN LITERATURE AND LITERATURE ABOUT CAMBODIANS

5.14
Piat, Martine. (1975). "Contemporary Cambodian Literature." *Journal of the Siam Society* 63(2): 251-9.

A good description of the rise in Cambodia in the early 1970s of genres of literature intended for popular consumption.

5.15
Sau, Chandha, Bettie Lou Sechrist, and Kry Lay. (1978). *Cambodian Legends: The Judge Rabbit Stories.* Long Beach, CA: Southeast Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

Bilingual edition of nine traditional "Judge Rabbit" stories.

5.16
Yang Sokhom and Wong Reth. (1984). *Goodbye to My Homeland.* Yang Sokhom, 1617 San Luis Way, Modesto, CA 95355.

Khmer-language fictional film about Cambodians who leave Cambodia and come to the United States.
In Khmer.

6. LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES

6.01
Brahm, Sivone. (1980). *Guidebook for Teachers, Administrators, and Educators of Cambodian Children.* Falls Church, VA: Khmer Research Organization.

A thoughtful guide to aspects of Cambodian culture of interest to educators working with refugee children. Includes a clear description of the Cambodian sound system and the pronunciation difficulties Cambodians are most likely to encounter.

6.02
Center for Applied Linguistics. (1975). *Testing the Reading Ability of Cambodians.* Washington, D.C.: General Information Series, No. 7, Indochinese Refugee Education Guides.

Three reading passages in Khmer on different levels of difficulty, and transliterations in the Roman alphabet, designed as a test to help educators determine whether Cambodians are literate in Khmer.

6.03
Center for Applied Linguistics. (1981). *Teaching English to Cambodian Students.* Center for Applied Linguistics, 1118 22nd Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A good introduction to the general features of the Khmer language and the problems a Cambodian learning English is likely to encounter. Includes a set of 14 pronunciation lessons.

6.04
Center for Applied Linguistics. (1981). *Young Adults in America: A Booklet for Refugees in their Late Teens.* Center for Applied Linguistics, 1118 22nd Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A thoughtful orientation to aspects of American culture of concern to refugee teenagers, such as relationships, money, education, careers and jobs, and alcohol and drugs. In Khmer and English.

6.05
Chhorn Iem. (1973). "The Language and Sociolinguistic Situations in the Khmer Republic." In *RELC Regional Workshop on Sociolinguistic Survey Feasibility*, pp. 155-162. Singapore: RELC (Regional English Language Centre), Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization.

A brief description of the use of different languages in Cambodia in the early 1970s, the degree of bilingualism, and language programs being offered in the schools.

6.06
Ehrman, Madeline E. (1972). *Contemporary Cambodian: Grammatical Sketch.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

A summary of Khmer grammar (including phonology) intended as a reference guide to accompany the other Foreign Service Institute texts. Includes discussion of the complex system of pronoun substitutes in Khmer and an appendix discussing Cambodian names and titles.
[U.S. Doc. S1.114/2:C14/2]

6.07
Ehrman, Madeline E., Kem Sos, and Lim Hak Kheang. (1973). *Contemporary Cambodian: the Land and the Economy.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

Directed reading passages in Khmer for the language learner.
[U.S. Doc. S1.114 2:C14/4]
In Khmer.

6.08
Ehrman, Madeline E., Kem Sos, and Lim Hak Kheang. (1974). *Contemporary Cambodian: Political Institutions.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

Reading passages in Khmer for the language learner.
[U.S. Doc. S.114/2:C14/6]
In Khmer.

6.09
Fisher, Karen Lucille. (1984). "The Syntax and Semantics of Anaphora in Khmer." M.A. thesis, Cornell University.

6.10
Gorgoniev, Iurl A. (1966). *The Khmer Language.* Moscow: Nauka Publishing House.

Translated from Russian by V. Korotsky.

6.11
Headley, Robert K., Jr., Kylin Chhor, Lam Kheng Lim, Lim Hak Kheang, and Chen Chun. (1977). *Cambodian-English Dictionary.* Washington: Catholic University of America Press.

A two-volume dictionary, broad in scope, intended "to include not only current literary and standard spoken forms of Khmer, but also archaic, obsolete, obsolescent, dialectal, and argot forms."
[quarto 495.932 C142]
In Khmer and English.

6. LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES

6.12
Henderson, Eugénie J. A. (1952). "The Main Features of Cambodian Pronunciation." *University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, Bulletin* 14(1): 149-174.

An intelligent overview of the features of Khmer pronunciation, including detailed discussion of the complexities of Khmer vowels. Also includes a description of Khmer orthography.

6.13
Huffman, Franklin E. (1967). *An Outline of Cambodian Grammar.* Ph.D. dissertaion, Cornell University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

Huffman describes it as "the first modern structural description of Cambodian grammar."

6.14
Huffman, Franklin E. (1968). "Cambodian Names and Titles (unpublished)." Department of East and South Asian Languages and Literatures, Yale University.

Author describes it as a tentative working paper.

6.15
Huffman, Franklin E. (1970). *Cambodian System of Writing and Beginning Reader.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

A systematic explanation of the Cambodian writing system very thoroughly charting the correspondence of the writing system to the phonetic system. Huffman uses the same transcription system he uses in *Modern Spoken Cambodian*, the companion volume. Reading passages in Khmer deal with aspects of Cambodian culture.
[495.932 H872cam]

6.16
Huffman, Franklin E. (1970). *Modern Spoken Cambodian.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

A beginning text in spoken Cambodian, based on audio-lingual methods of language teaching. Accompanying tapes are available, and are probably necessary, since Cambodians are usually not familiar with Huffman's transcription system. Like all Huffman's materials the book is thoroughly and carefully written, linguistically precise and yet a practical tool for the non-linguist learning the language. A companion volume to *Cambodian System of Writing and Beginning Reader.*
[495.932 H872]

6.17
Huffman, Franklin E. (1972). "The Boundary Between the Monosyllable and the Disyllable in Cambodian." *Lingua* 29: 54-66.

Huffman examines the gradations that may occur phonetically in Khmer between an initial consonant cluster and an unstressed presyllable, and discusses the tendency for two-syllable Khmer words to become one syllable.

6.18
Huffman, Franklin E. (1972). *Intermediate Cambodian Reader*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

Khmer reading selections include folk stories, descriptions of Khmer antiquities, didactic essays, newspaper stories, and a short novel, *Sophat*, by Rim Kin.
[495.932 H872i]
In Khmer.

6.19
Huffman, Franklin E. (1981). *The Ethnolinguistic Background of the Khmer*. Available from Southeast Asia Program, Department of Asian Studies, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Written for Americans working with Khmer refugees, the paper discusses the historical relation of the Khmer language to other Southeast Asian languages, and gives a brief introduction to some characteristic linguistic features of Khmer. The paper also provides an overview of Khmer literature.

6.20
Huffman, Franklin E. and Im Proum. (1977). *Cambodian Literary Reader and Glossary*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

In Khmer.

6.21
Huffman, Franklin E. and Im Proum. (1977). *Cambodian-English Glossary*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

A glossary of the vocabulary items in the authors' *Cambodian Literary Reader*, *Intermediate Cambodian Reader*, and *Cambodian System of Writing and Beginning Reader*. It contains about 10,000 items, and serves the function of a short, relatively inexpensive dictionary.
[495.932 H872cambo]
In Khmer and English.

6. LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES

6.22
Huffman, Franklin E. and Im Proum. (1977). *English-Khmer Dictionary.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

The most complete English-Khmer dictionary available, containing approximately 40,000 items and subitems. The dictionary attempts to provide a clarifying context for every different meaning of the English entry being translated.
In Khmer and English.

6.23
Huffman, Franklin E. and Im Proum. (1983). *English for Speakers of Khmer.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

A beginning English text for Cambodian students with a similar format to Huffman's textbooks for Cambodian. It is based on a contrastive analysis of English and Khmer. All the materials in the book, including the drills, are given Khmer translation as well as English, and the Khmer translations of dialogues are glossed in the transliteration system that Huffman uses in his Cambodian texts, so that even if the Cambodian student is illiterate in Khmer, the teacher will have at least an approximate tool for conveying the meaning of the English sentence. The book is a helpful aid for Khmer speakers trying to learn English on their own, for tutors working with Khmer speakers, or, as a reference aid, for English teachers in general. Some teachers may object to the emphasis on mechanical drills--the audio-lingual tradition Huffman comes out of--and to the fact that the book is completely translated into Khmer. The authors' charts on the sound-spelling correspondence in English are an especially useful reference tool.
In Khmer and English.

6.24
Indochinese Training and Resource Center. (no date). *Some Aspects of the Khmer (Cambodian) Language Art.* San Diego: San Diego State University, School of Education, Institute for Cultural Pluralism.

A brief description of some features of the Khmer language, with examples.

6.25
Jacob, Judith M. (1963). "Prefixation and Infixation in Old Mon, Old Khmer, and Modern Khmer." In *Linguistic Comparison in Southeast Asia and the Pacific*, H. L. Shorto, ed. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

[490 L647]

6.26
Jacob, Judith M. (1966). "Some features of Khmer versification." In *In Memory of J. R. Firth*, C. E. Bazell, ed. London: Longmans.

Discusses what constitutes rhyme in Khmer verse, how syllables are used metrically, and the way verse is recited or intoned.
[408 F519b]

6.27
Jacob, Judith M. (1967). "Linguistics in Cambodia and on Cambodian." In *Current Trends in Linguistics 2.* The Hague: Mouton.

An interesting summary of linguistic work on Khmer.
[408 Se21]

6.28
Jacob, Judith M. (1968). *Introduction to Cambodian.* London, Bombay: Oxford University Press.

A beginning textbook in Khmer, oriented toward the translation of written Khmer and the explication of Khmer grammar. Includes a section on Khmer pronunciation and orthography.
[495.932 J15]
In Khmer.

6.29
Jacob, Judith M. (1974). *A Concise Cambodian-English Dictionary.* London: Oxford University Press.

Seven thousand entries. Initially intended for the use of first- and second-year students of Khmer. All entries given both in Khmer orthography and in a phonetic transcription.
[OMWL Ref PL 4326 .Je 1974]
In Khmer and English.

6.30
Jacob, Judith M. (1979). "Pre-Angkor Cambodia: Evidence from the Inscriptions in Khmer Concerning the Common People and Their Environment." In *Early South East Asia*, R. B. Smith and W. Watson, eds. London: Oxford University Press.

[959A 698]

6. LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES

6.31
Kem Sos, Lim Hak Kheang and Madeline E. Ehrman. (1975). *Contemporary Cambodian: Glossary.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

Both Cambodian-English and English-Cambodian. Approximately 8,000 Cambodian entries and 7,500 English entries.
[U.S. Doc. S1.14/2:C14/7]
In Khmer and English.

6.32
L'Institut Bouddhique. (1967). *Dictionnaire Cambodgien.* Phnom Penh: L'Institut Bouddhique.

The most complete Khmer dictionary. Two volumes.
[OMWL PL 4327 .D5 1980z]
In Khmer.

6.33
Lim Hack Khean, Madeline E. Ehrman and Kem Sos. (1974). *Contemporary Cambodian: The Social Institutions.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

Directed reading passages in Khmer for language learners.
[U.S. Doc. S1.114 2:C14 5]
In Khmer.

6.34
Locketz, Louise and Tuy Hoeung Yim. (1981). *Cambodian-English Vocabulary and Phrases.* Adult Community Education Center, 1920 Arcade Street, St. Paul, MN 55106..

Five hundred ninety-two words and expressions in Khmer and English, organized in such a way that words of similar meaning fall together.
In Khmer and English.

6.35
Long Beach Unified School District. (1977). *Foreign Language Phrases for Teachers: Cambodian.* Long Beach, CA: Long Beach Unified School District.

Lists of phrases like this probably accomplish their limited purpose, but it is worth mentioning that the transliterations of the Khmer phrases would probably result in something unintelligible if a teacher tried to use them. Also, the Khmer phrases translate English "you" using a formal word which a Cambodian teacher would never use with children.

6.36
Marston, John. (1985). "Language Reform in Democratic Kampuchea." Unpublished. University of Minnesota M.A. paper.

Explores, by means of interviews with refugees, the degree to which certain changes in vocabulary were promoted during the Democratic Kampuchea period.

6.37
Noss, Richard B. (1966). "The Treatment of **/R/ in Two Modern Khmer Dialects." In *Studies in Comparative Austroasiatic Linguistics*, Norman H. Zide, ed., pp. 89-95.

[Am PL4281 .Z5]

6.38
Noss, Richard B. and Im Proum. (1966). *Cambodian: Basic Course, Volume 1.* Washington D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

A beginning speaking book, in which the Khmer is transliterated into a phonetic alphabet. Aims at providing examples both of Standard Cambodian ("the approved speech style of public education and mass communication"), and Phnom Penh dialect. Companion volume to *Cambodian: Basic Course, Volume 2*, by S. Suos.
[U.S. Doc. S1.114 2:C14 vol.1]
In Khmer.

6.39
Pou, Saveros and Philip N. Jenner. (1973). "Some Chinese Loanwords in Khmer." *Journal of Oriental Studies* 11(1): 1-4.

6.40
Sechrist, Bettie Lou and Panthoul Loth. (1978). *English-Cambodian Math Vocabulary.* Long Beach, CA: Southeast Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

6.41
Smalley, William. (1964). "Ethnolinguistic Survey of Northern Khmer Speaking People in Northeast Thailand (with Data on Kui)." (Prepublication draft, February 1964.)

6.42
Smalley, William. (1976). "The Problem of Vowels: Northern Khmer." In *Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand*, Pacific Linguistics, Series C - No. 43. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University.

Discusses ways the dialect of Khmer spoken in Thailand can be represented using Thai orthography.
[499 P119bo No.43]

6. LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES

6.43
Southeast Asian Learners Project. (1978). *Mathematical Terms: English-Cambodian.* Long Beach, CA: Long Beach Unified School District, Southeast Asian Learners Project.

6.44
Suos, Someth. (1970). *Cambodian, Basic Course, Vol. 2.* Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute.

A speaking book, sequel to *Cambodian, Basic Course, Vol. 1*, by R. Noss and I. Proum. All samples of Khmer speech written in Khmer orthography.
[U.S. Doc. S1.114 2:C14 vol.2]

6.45
Wagner, Christa and Janet Rullo. (1980). *Medical Guide and Glossary (Cambodian edition).* Indochinese Language Resource Center/Indochinese Cultural and Service Center, 3030 S.W. 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97201.

Translation and layout by Nady Tan.

7.01
Cady, John F. (1966). *Thailand, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Part of a series of books: *The Modern Nations in Historical Perspective.* Recounts briefly the history of Cambodia and the other Theravada Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia, from prehistoric times until the time the book was written.
[Am DS509.3 .C3]

7.02
Chandler, David P. (1979). "The Tragedy of Cambodian History." *Pacific Affairs* 52(3): 410-419.

An interesting discussion of some of the larger patterns of Cambodian history, especially as they bear on the events of the Democratic Kampuchea period.

7.03
Chandler, David P. (1983). *A History of Cambodia.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

A scholarly history of Cambodia from ancient times to the present. In all of his writings, Chandler manages to convey a sense that he is in control of nuances of Cambodian history. No special weight is given to recent history here, but the book is written with a sense of how events throughout Cambodian history resonate with recent events. Chandler, a one-time U.S. Foreign Service officer in Cambodia, is now a professor of history at Monash University in Australia.
[959.6 C361]

7.04
Dauphin-Meunier, A. (1968). *Histoire du Cambodge.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

[959.6 D267]
In French.

7.05
Hall, D. G. E. (1964). *A History of Southeast Asia.* London: MacMillan.

A standard sourcebook on the history of Southeast Asia. Often cited in other studies of Cambodia and other Southeast Asian countries.
[959 H141a]

7. HISTORY - GENERAL

7.06
Herz, Martin F. (1958). *A Short History of Cambodia from the Days of Angkor to the Present.* New York: Praeger.

Covers briefly the Angkor period, the years of decay following the Angkor period, the French Protectorate, and the paths leading to Cambodian independence. The most detailed section of the book describes Sihanouk's efforts, after independence, to maintain diplomatic neutrality--efforts which Herz apparently was able to observe firsthand as a member of a diplomatic mission.
[959.6 H443]

7.07
Keng Vannsak. (1977). *Cambodge et Khmer: Le Passé-Le Présent.* Montmorency, France: Association pour la Préservation de la Culture Khmère.

Keng Vannsak is a French-educated Khmer poet and intellectual who played a prominent role in the movement, after Cambodian independence, to find replacements for French vocabulary which had entered the language. He opposed replacing French vocabulary with words based on Pali and Sanskrit. In this monograph he discusses the historical conflict between Khmer culture itself and the influence which has traditionally been imposed on Cambodia by foreign cultures, starting with the culture of India. He makes a distinction between the name "Cambodge" (or "Kampuchea"), which derives from Sanskrit and is associated with the Cambodian royalty, and the name "Khmer," which he maintains is a purely Khmer word. He argues that the Khmer Rouge are Maoists and fall in the category of those who use foreign influence to suppress the true Khmer culture.
In French.

7.08
Keng Vannsak. (1978). *Libérations et Libérateurs du Cambodge.* Montmorency, France: Voix de L'Association pour la Préservation de la Culture Khmère.
In French.

7.09
Kiernan, Ben. (1985). *How Pol Pot Came to Power.* London: Verso.

A detailed, carefully documented account of the growth of the Communist party in Cambodia prior to 1975. An indispensable reference work for the period. Because of its great detail some readers not already familiar with the period may find it inaccessible.
[OMWL DS 554.8 B43 1986]

7.10
Kiernan, Ben and Chanthou Boua, eds. (1982). *Peasants and Politics in Kampuchea, 1942-1981.* Armonke, NY: M. E. Sharpe.

Includes extracts, in translation, of Hou Youn and Hu Nim's doctoral theses and part of another book by Hou Youn; an account, by Bunchal Mul, of a 1942 demonstration for independence; a review, by Michael Vickery, of the history of Cambodia from 1942 to 1976; interviews by Kiernan and Boua with Kampucheans who had lived through the Pol Pot regime; and articles by Kiernan about the Samlaut rebellion in 1967-68, the Kampuchean communist movement, and life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [959.6 P32]

7.11
Newman, Robert S. (1978). *Brahmin and Mandarin: A Comparison of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Revolutions.* Melbourne: Monash University (Center of Southeast Asian Studies, Working Papers No. 15).

An interesting discussion of how the different cultural traditions of Cambodia and Vietnam- one Indian influenced, and the other Chinese influenced--affected the character of their revolutions.

7.12
Osborne, Milton E. (1966). "History and Kingship in Contemporary Cambodia." *Journal of Southeast Asian History* 7(1): 1-14.

Considers the deep symbolic weight that Angkor Wat and the Angkor Empire have for Cambodians and the effect that this has on Cambodia's international relations and on the role of the monarchy in the country.

7.13
Osborne, Milton E. (1968). *Rule and Response: Interaction in Cambodia and Cochinchina, 1859-1961.* Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

8. HISTORY BEFORE 1954

8.01
Audric, John. (1972). *Angkor and the Khmer Empire.* London: Robert Hale.
[959.6 Au28]

8.02
Bhattacharya, Kamaleswar. (1961). *Les Religions Brahmaniques dans l'Ancien Cambodge: d'après l'Épigraphie et l'Iconographie.* Paris: École Française d'Extrême-Orient.
In French.

8.03
Briggs, Lawrence P. (1943). *A Pilgrimage to Angkor: Ancient Khmer Capital.* Oakland, CA: The Holmes Book Co.

A short book, anticipating Briggs' major work, *The Ancient Khmer Empire*, it was intended as an introduction to ancient Cambodia for the English-reading public and a correction of widespread misconceptions about Cambodian antiquities, such as the idea that they were built by a vanished race. Ten plates.
[Am DS 558 .A6 B7]

8.04
Briggs, Lawrence P. (1947). "A Sketch of Cambodian History." *Far Eastern Quarterly* 6(4): 345-363.

A helpful brief summary.

8.05
Briggs, Lawrence P. (1951). *The Ancient Khmer Empire.* Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

A meticulous scholarly work, drawing on the evidence of ancient Khmer art and architecture, and early inscriptions, to chart the history of Cambodia from the Funan period to the end of the Khmer empire. Often cited as one of the major works on Khmer antiquities. Briggs had been a U.S. consul in Indochina.

8.06
Briggs, Lawrence P. (1951). "The Syncretism of Religions in Southeast Asia, Especially in the Khmer Empire." *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 71:230-249.

A detailed, scholarly article describing how in ancient Cambodia at different times, the separate Hindu cults of Sivaism and Vishnuism became interrelated or combined, as did Sivaism and Mahayanist Buddhism.

8.07
Chandler, David P. (1973). *Cambodia Before the French: Politics in a Tributary Kingdom.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

8.08
Chandler, David P. (1975). "An Anti-Vietnamese Rebellion in Early Nineteenth Century Cambodia: Pre-Colonial Imperialism and a Pre-Nationalist Response." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 6(1): 16-24.

An account of an early nineteenth century dispute on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, illustrating Cambodian nationalism and feelings of hostility toward Vietnam.

8.09
Chatterjee, Bijan. (1964). *Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia.* Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

[Am DS557 C2C5 1964]

8.10
Coedès, George. (1953). "Le Substrat Autochtone et la Superstructure Indienne au Cambodge et à Java." *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1(2): 68-377.

In French.

8.11
Coedès, George. (1954). "L'Osmose Indienne en Indochine et en Indonésie." *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1(4): 827-838.

In French.

8.12
Coedès, George. (1966). *[1962] The Making of Southeast Asia.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Translation by H.W. Wright of *Les Peuples de la Péninsule Indochinoise.* Coedès, a major scholar on Southeast Asia, here devotes himself to a broad history of the "Indochinese peninsula," including Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and Thailand.
[959 C65pE]

8. HISTORY BEFORE 1954

8.13
Coedès, George. (1968). *The Indianized States of Southeast Asia.* Honolulu: East-West Center Press.

Translation by W. F. Vella and S. B. Cowling of *Les États Hinouisés d'Indochine et d'Indonésie.* A major work of scholarship concerned with the influence of Indian culture on Southeast Asia. Deals with the history of Southeast Asia prior to the taking of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511.
[Am DS511 .C7713]

8.14
Collard, Paul. (1925). *Cambodge et Cambodgiens; Métamorphose du Royaume Khmer par une Méthode Française de Protectorat.* Paris: Société d'Éditions Géographiques, Maritimes et Coloniales.

[959.6 C684]
In French.

8.15
Edmonds, I. G. (1970). *The Khmers of Cambodia: The Story of a Mysterious People.* Indianapolis, New York: Bobbs-Merrill.

For a junior high or high school reader.
[K959.6 Ed57]

8.16
Ghosh, Manomohan. (1960). *A History of Cambodia: from the Earliest Time to the End of the French Protectorate.* Saigon: J. K. Gupta.

[Am DS557 .C2G45]

8.17
Groslier, Bernard P. (1958). *Angkor et le Cambodge au XVI^e Siècle: d'après les Sources Portugaises et Espagnoles.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

According to D. G. E. Hall (quoted in Hay and Chase [1962]), the book is "largely devoted to the fantastic story of the abortive attempt... to add a new province to the Hispano-Portuguese empire."
[959.6 G913]
In French.

8.18
Harrison, Brian. (1954). *Southeast Asia: A Short History.* London: Macmillan; New York: St. Martin's Press.

Primarily a history of trade and colonialism in Southeast Asia.
[959 H245]

8.19
Kiernan, Ben. (1981). "Origins of Khmer Communism." *Southeast Asian Affairs*, pp. 161-180.

Traces the development of Communism in Cambodia from 1930 until 1975, but with special weight to the years before 1954, when the ties to the Vietnamese Communist movement were still strong.

8.20
Kulke, Hermann. (1978). *The Devaraja Cult.* Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University.

Translated from German by I. W. Mabbett. Questions the widely-held notion of a cult in the Angkor period establishing the god-head of Cambodian rulers.
[Am quarto BL 2060 .K8413]

8.21
Leclere, Adhémard. (1914). *Histoire du Cambodge depuis le 1er Siècle de Notre Ére.* Paris: Librairie Paul Guenther.

[959.6 L496]
In French.

8.22
Majumar, R. C. (1944). *Kambuja-Desa, or An Ancient Hindu Colony in Cambodia.* Madras: University of Madras.
[Am DS557 .C2M24]

8.23
Mouhot, Henri. (1864). *Travels in the Central Parts of Indochina (Siam), Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1856, 1859, and 1860.* London: John Murray.

The book that first brought widespread awareness of Khmer antiquities to the West. Mouhot's journal was brought back to Europe and published after he had died in remote parts of Southeast Asia.
[915.9 M86t]

8. HISTORY BEFORE 1954

8.24
Mouhot, Henri. (1966). *[1864] Henri Mouhot's Diary: Travels in the Central Parts of Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858-61 (abridged and edited by Christopher Pym).* Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.

[Am DS524 .M7213 1966]

8.25
Muller, Hendrik P. N. (1917). *De Oost-Indische Campagnie in Cambodja en Laos.* Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff.

[915.96 N913]
In Dutch.

8.26
Osborne, Milton E. (1969). *The French Presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia: Rule and Response (1859-1905).* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Aims to "appraise the impact of the alien colonial presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia during a period of fifty significant years, from the late 1850s to the first decade of the twentieth century." Describes the Cambodian king Norodom and the series of political manipulations that forced him to yield greater and greater power to the French.
[959.7 Os2]

8.27
Osborne, Milton E. (1975). *River Road to China: The Mekong River Expedition 1866-1873.* New York: Liveright.

Traces the history of an expedition by six Frenchmen who explored the Mekong River in the hopes of finding a navigable route to southwestern China.
[915.97 Os15]

8.28
Osborne, Milton E. (1978). "Peasant Politics in Cambodia: The 1916 Affair." *Modern Asian Studies* 12(2): 217-243.

Describes peasant protests which were made in 1915 and 1916, in both Phnom Penh and the provinces, against abuses in the system of corveé labor which had been decreed under the administration of the French protectorate.

8.29
Pym, Christopher. (1968). *The Ancient Civilization of Angkor.* New York: New American Library.

Aims "to recall this unique civilization by examining its origins, locale, way of life, progress, and reasons for decline." Includes a good bibliography.
[Am DS557 .C24P85 1968]

8.30
Reddi, V. M. (1970). *A History of the Cambodian Independence Movement, 1863-1955.* Tirupati: Sri Venkateswara University.

[959.6 R246]

8.31
Sarkar, Kalyan Kumar. (1968). *Early Indo-Cambodian Contacts (Literary and Linguistic).* Santiniketan: Visna-Bharati.

[Am DS450 .C3S2713]

8.32
Vickery, Michael. (1977). *Cambodia After Angkor: The Chronicular Evidence for the 14th and 16th Centuries.* Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

8.33
Wales, H. G. Quaritch. (1965). *Angkor and Rome: A Historical Comparison.* London: Bernard Quaritch, Ltd.

[959.6 W148]

8.34
Wilmott, William E. (1966). "History and Sociology of the Chinese in Cambodia prior to the French Protectorate." *Journal of Southeast Asian History* 7(1): 15-35.

Argues that there is a long history of contact between Cambodia and China, but that extensive Chinese settlement in Cambodia did not occur until the 15th century. Chinese settlement then was associated with increase in trade. The concept of indirect rule of the Chinese community dates from the beginning of the 18th century.

9. HISTORY 1954-1970

9.01
Armstrong, John. (1964). *Sihanouk Speaks: Cambodia's Chief of State Explains His Controversial Politics.* New York: Walter and Company.

Outlines the lines of succession that led to Sihanouk becoming king in 1941 and describes his role in the country's attainment of independence. Discusses Sihanouk's policy of neutrality and what it meant in terms of Cambodia's relations to communist countries and to the West.
[Mankato State University DS557 C26A76]

9.02
Avimor, Shimon. (1982). "Contemporary History of Cambodia under an Israeli Perspective 1949-1975." Ph.D. dissertation, Marseille: Université d'Aix-Marseille.

In French.

9.03
Boyle, Kay. (1966). "Assignment in Cambodia." *Progressive* (November): 17-20.

The author, on assignment to investigate charges of Cambodian/Chinese collaboration with communist Vietnamese forces, writes in travelogue style of her impressions of Phnom Penh and Prince Sihanouk, and of several interviews in border areas.

9.04
Burchett, Wilfred G. (1959). *Mekong Upstream.* Berlin: Seven Seas Publishers.

9.05
Burchett, Wilfred G. (1970). *The Second Indochina War.* New York: International Publishers.

The "Second Indochina War" in the title refers to the extension of the U.S. involvement in Indochina into Cambodia and Laos. The book discusses Cambodia's attainment of independence from France, the events which led up to the coup deposing Sihanouk in early 1970, and the subsequent resistance against the Lon Nol government.
[959.B893]

9.06
Chandler, David P. (1969). "Cambodia's Strategy of Survival." *Current History* 57(340): 344-348, 366.

Describes the Sihanouk government's strategy of survival in the complicated political climate of the area at the time.

9.07
Chandler, David P. (1970). "Changing Cambodia." *Current History* 59(352): 333-338,364.

A good analysis of the historical roots of the coup deposing Sihanouk.

9.08
Chomsky, Noam. (1970). *Two Essays on Cambodia.* Nottingham, England: Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

Discusses the American and South Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

9.09
Far Eastern Economic Review. (1967). "Friendship with Frictions." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (June 15): 623-628.

Discusses the role of the Chinese community in Cambodia and gives examples of hostility toward the Chinese, who were seen as linked with communism.

9.10
Gamer, Robert E. (1967). "Cambodia: Country without Parties." (Special Issue: Party Systems of Southeast Asia). *Journal of Southeast Asian History* 8(1): 40-51.

9.11
Gettleman, M., S. Gettleman, K. Kaplan, and C. Kaplan. (1970). *Conflict in Indochina: A Reader on the Widening War in Laos and Cambodia.* New York: Random House.

9.13
Gordon, Bernard K. (1969). "Cambodia: Shadow Over Angkor." *Asian Survey* 9(1): 58-68.

Outlines the dynamics of the political situation in Cambodia in 1968, describing some of the major players.

9.14
Hammarskjöld Forum. (1971). *The Cambodian Incursion.* Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana Publications.

Forum held May 28, 1970, in New York, on the U.S. presence in Cambodia.
[341.3 H182]

9. HISTORY 1954-1970

9.15
Hanna, Willard A. (1964). *Eight Nation Makers: Southeast Asia's Charismatic Statesmen.* New York: St. Martin's Press.

Includes chapter on Sihanouk. The other nation makers are Sukarno, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Diosdado Macapagal, Ngo Dinh Diem, Kong Lê, Ne Win, and King Bhumibol Adulyadej.
[Am DS510 .H3]

9.16
Heder, Stephen. (1978). "Kampuchea's Armed Struggle: the Origins of an Independent Revolution." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 10(4): 2-23.

A detailed exposition of events involved in the development of Kampuchean communism prior to 1970.

9.17
Hou Yuon. (1955). "La Paysannerie du Cambodge et ses Projets de Modernisation." Thesis, Université de Paris.

Hou Youn, at one time associated with Sihanouk's government, fled to the countryside to join the resistance in 1967, and was a well-known spokesman for the Khmer Rouge. He was apparently purged shortly after the 1975 revolution. Excerpts from this thesis are translated into English in Kiernan and Boua (1982).
In French.

9.18
Hu Nim. (1965). "Les Services Publiques Économiques au Cambodge." Ph.D. thesis, Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Like Hou Youn and Khien Samphan, Hu Nim was a prominent leftist who had been associated with Sihanouk's government before fleeing to join the resistance in 1967. He became Minister of Information in the Democratic Kampuchean government but was executed in 1977. Excerpts from this thesis are translated into English in Kiernan and Boua (1982).
In French.

9.19
Khieu Samphan. (1976) [1959]. "Cambodia's Economy and Problems of Industrialization" (excerpts). *Indochina Chronicle* (September-November): 5-25.

Translated by Laura Summers.

9.20
Khieu Samphan. (1979 [1959]). *Cambodia's Economy and Industrial Development.* Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asian Program, Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University.

Translation, by Laura Summers, of thesis written by Khieu Samphan when he was a student in France. Khieu Samphan, who was part of Sihanouk's government before joining the resistance in the 1960s, has been one of the most prominent figures of the Khmer Rouge, serving as head of the state presidium during the Democratic Kampuchea period. There has been speculation about the degree to which the ideas in this thesis affected the shape of the Democratic Kampuchea social organization. See, for example, Wilmott (1981, "Analytical Errors").

9.21
Kiernan, Ben. (1976). *The Samlaut Rebellion and Its Aftermath, 1967-1970: The Origins of Cambodia's Liberation Movement, Parts I and II.* Melbourne: Monash University (Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Working Papers, nos. 4-5).

9.22
Golay, Frank H., Ralph Anspach, M. Ruth Pfanner, and Elizabeth B. Ayal. (1969). *Underdevelopment and Economic Nationalism in Southeast Asia.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

[330.859 Un2]

9.23
Lacouture, Jean. (1969). *Quatre Hommes et Leur Peuple: Sur-pouvoir et Sous-développement.* Paris: Éditions du Seuil.

[960 L119]
In French.

9.24
Lacouture, Jean. (1970). *The Demigods: Charismatic Leadership in the Third World.* New York: Knopf.

Translation by Patricia Wolf of *Quatre Hommes et Leurs Peuple.* Sihanouk is one of the "demigods."
[960 L119E]

9.25
Leifer, Michael. (1967). *Cambodia: The Search for Security.* New York: Praeger.

Focuses on the issue of Cambodia's policy of neutrality under Sihanouk.
[341.9596 L532]

9. HISTORY 1954-1970

9.26
Osborne, Milton E. (1968). "Beyond Charisma: Princely Politics and the Problem of Political Succession in Cambodia." *International Journal* 24(1): 109-121.

Discusses the precariousness of Sihanouk's position and the effect traditional dynastic rivalry may have on Sihanouk's decision to designate his son Naradipo as his successor as Chief of State.

9.27
Osborne, Milton E. (1968). "Regional Disunity in Cambodia." *Australian Outlook* 22(3): 317-333.

Argues that the boast of internal harmony in Cambodia made by the government is incorrect, pointing to the Samlaut rebellion in April, 1967. Surveys the possible factors that may account for the disunity that the rebellion reflects.

9.28
Osborne, Milton E. (1979). *Before Kampuchea.* London: George Allen and Unwin.

Osborne's recollections of time he spent in Cambodia doing research, focusing on a series of incidents in the year 1966 which he now sees as signs of the profound problems about to divide the country.
[959.6 Os15]

9.29
Ragos-Espinas, M. (1980). "The War of National Liberation in Kampuchea, 1954-1970." *Asian Studies* 18 (April, August, December): 90-120.

Discusses the reasons for Sihanouk's policy of neutrality, the reasons that this policy failed, and the policies of the resistance government that Sihanouk was a part of following the 1970 coup in which he was deposed.

9.30
Shaplen, Robert. (1966). "Letter from Cambodia." *New Yorker*, September 17, pp. 186-219.

A discussion of Sihanouk and the political problems of Cambodia, based partly on an interview Shaplen conducted with Sihanouk, who was then Head of State.

9.31
Shaplen, Robert. (1968). "Letter from Cambodia." *New Yorker*, January 13, pp. 66-89.

A report, like the 1966 letter, on the political problems of Cambodia, which had gotten more severe. Discusses the consequences of the 1966 election in Cambodia and the fluctuations of Cambodia's relations with China and the United States. Reports that public confidence in Sihanouk was fading.

9.32
Sihanouk, Prince Norodom. (1958). "Cambodia Neutral: The Dictate of Necessity." *Foreign Affairs* 36(4): 582-586.

Sihanouk argues that he is not "flirting with the communists," but genuinely pursuing a policy of neutrality. He describes aid he has received from China, the Soviet Union, France, and the United States.

9.33
Smith, Roger M. (1965). *Cambodia's Foreign Policy.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

[341.9596 Sm64]

9.34
Smith, Roger M. (1974). *Southeast Asia: Documents of Political Development and Change.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

[959 Sm64]

10. HISTORY 1970 TO PRESENT - GENERAL

10.01
Aitken, Dorothy Lockwood. (1982). *The Hunted*. Mountain View, CA: Pacific Press.

Recounts the stories of the refugees the author worked with in Thailand. Novelistic in style, written from a religious perspective.
[325.2596 Ai93]

10.02
Barnett, Anthony. (1979). "Inter-Communist Conflicts and Vietnam." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 11(4): 2-9.

10.03
Becker, Elizabeth. (1986). "The Hanoi Pact." *New Republic* 195(16): 28-38.

Review of Kiernan (1985), Vickery (1984), Szymusiak (1986), and other books about Laos and Vietnam. Becker is critical of the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia and Laos, and Vickery and Kiernan's support of the Heng Samrin regime.

10.04
Becker, Elizabeth. (1986). *When the War Was Over: The Voices of Cambodia's Revolution and its People*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

A carefully researched, readable history of the Cambodian revolution analyzing perceptively many different aspects of the Democratic Kampuchean period. Probably the most accessible account of the period for the general reader. Makes good use of materials from the Tuol Sleng torture center in Phnom Penh and interviews Becker conducted with the high-ranking Democratic Kampuchea officials Ieng Thirith and Ieng Sary. Provides a lucid explanation of the diplomatic maneuvering which led to the U.S. decision to support the Khmer Rouge-dominated resistance to the Heng Samrin regime. Becker was a journalist in Phnom Penh prior to 1975 and was able to visit the country in 1978 during the Democratic Kampuchea period, and in 1983 under the current People's Republic of Kampuchea government.
[OMWL DS 554.543 1986]

10.05
Bhusan, Shashi. (1979). New Revolution in Kampuchea and the Role of Non-Aligned Nations. New Delhi: Congress Socialist Forum.

The book calls on non-aligned nations to support the Heng Samrin regime. It decries the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime, which it sees as a puppet regime of China.
[Ames DS 554.8 .S53]

10.06
Branigin, William. (1983). "Khmer Rouge's Legacy of Horror." *Washington Post*, May 23.

10.07
Campbell, Colin. (1983). "Pol Pot's Bitter Legacy Weighs on Cambodia." *New York Times*, April 5. Reprinted in United States Catholic Conference, ed., (1984) *Refugees from Cambodia: A Look at History, Culture and the Refugee Crisis*,

10.08
Carney, Timothy M., ed. and comp. (1977). *Communist Party Power in Kampuchea (Cambodia): Documents and Discussion.* Available from: Southeast Asia Program, Department of Asian Studies, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Carney, a specialist on Cambodia for the U.S. State Department in Bangkok, compiled this book while on a year's leave of absence to study at Cornell. Includes translations of works by Ith Sarin, a Khmer Rouge cadre who defected prior to 1975, and a glossary of Khmer Rouge terminology.
[quarto 335.4 C7376]

10.09
Chandler, David P. and Ben Kiernan, eds. (1983). *Revolution and Its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Includes articles by Chandler, Kiernan, Serge Thion, Gareth Porter, Anthony Barnett, Michael Vickery, William Shawcross, and Chantou Boua, and a chronology by Serge Thion.
[959.6 R328]

10.10
Corrèze, Françoise and Alain Forest, with Vu Can. (1984). *Le Cambodge à Deux Voix.* Paris: L'Harmattan.

The two French authors, both of whom had lived for periods of time in Cambodia before 1975, describe in alternating sections their impressions of Cambodia upon returning in 1983.
[OMWL DS554.382 .C x 1984]
In French.

10.11
Debré, François. (1976). *Cambodge: La Révolution de la Forêt.* Paris: Flammarion.

Reports on the events leading up to the 1975 revolution, and the early years of the Democratic Kampuchea regime.
[959.6 D353]
In French.

10. HISTORY 1970 TO PRESENT - GENERAL

10.12
Ea Méng-Try. (1981). "Kampuchea: A Country Adrift." *Population and Development Review* 7(2): 209-228.

An effort to assimilate available data about the population of Cambodia since 1975.

10.13
Ebihara, May. (1981). "Perspectives on Sociopolitical Transformations in Cambodia/ Kampuchea--A Review Article." *Journal of Asian Studies* 41(1): 63-71.

Review of Carney (1977), Heder (1980), Kiernan (1976, "Samlaut Rebellion"), Chandler, Kiernan, and Muy (1976), Osborne (1979), and Schier and Schier-Oum (1980).

10.14
Elliot, David W. P., ed. (1981). *The Third Indochina Conflict.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Five articles regarding the antagonisms between China, Vietnam, and Cambodia which emerged after 1975. Contributors include Stephen Heder, Gareth Porter, Charles Benoit, Robert G. Sutter, and Banning Garrett.
[959.6 T348]

10.15
Etcheson, Craig. (1984). *The Rise and Demise of Democratic Kampuchea.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

An assimilation of much available material about the revolution into a dramatic and believable overview. Includes an excellent chronology and bibliography.
[OMWL DS 554.7 .E85 1984]

10.16
Haley, P. Edward. (1982). *Congress and the Fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia.* Rutherford: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press; London, East Brunswick, NJ: Associated University Presses.

[959.7 H137]

10.17
Hamel, Bernard. (1977). *De Sang et de Larmes: La Grande Déportation du Cambodge.* Paris: Albin Michel.

An account, based on interviews with refugees, of the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975 and the evacuation of the population to the countryside.
[959.6 H177]
In French.

10.18
Heder, Stephen. (1980). *Kampuchean Occupation and Resistance.* Bangkok: Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University (Asian Studies Monographs, No. 27).

Heder, a Cornell-trained political scientist who was a journalist in Phnom Penh before 1975, received funding from the U.S. State Department to conduct extensive interviews among the refugee population on the Thai-Cambodian border ("with the clear understanding that the author would be in a position to draw and express his own opinions, whether or not these were in agreement with the views of the U.S. government"). Heder discusses how "new people" and "base people"--social distinctions from the Democratic Kampuchea period--reacted in turn to the new People's Republic of Kampuchea government. He also gives a good description of the Khmer Sereikar at this point. This book provides probably the best explanation of why the 1979 flood of refugees occurred when it did. Some aspects of the book are criticized in Vickery (1984).

10.19
Heder, Stephen. (1981) [1979]. "The Kampuchean-Vietnamese Conflict." In *The Third Indochina Conflict*, David Elliot, ed., pp. 21-67. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

A reprint of an article by Heder in *Southeast Asian Affairs* (1979) providing a lucid analysis of the background of hostilities between Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea which led to the takeover of Cambodia in late 1978 and early 1979.
[959.6 T348]

10.20
Heder, Stephen. (1981). "Kampuchea: From Pol Pot to Pen Sovan to the Villages." In *Indochina and Problems of Security and Stability in Southeast Asia*, Khien Theeravit and MacAlister Brown, eds., pp. 16-71. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Press.

Paper presented at conference held in June 1980, at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, based on Heder's interviews with refugees. Discussion of Democratic Kampuchea political structure, the various Democratic Kampuchea purges, and the roles representatives of different political and social groups play in the Vietnamese-supported government. Discussion of the social system in People's Republic of Kampuchea. Discussion of the effects of aid to Cambodia--both internal aid and aid on the border. The paper is followed by a written comment by Xia Zhongchen and a summary of the discussion following the presentation of the paper at the conference.

10.21
Kiernan, Ben. (1980). "Conflict in the Kampuchean Communist Movement." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 10(1/2): 7-74.

A detailed discussion of what is known of the inner workings of the Communist Party of Kampuchea prior to 1979. Kiernan sees the party as divided into three factions: a group attracted to the Vietnamese socialist model, a group attracted to the Chinese Cultural Revolution, and a group, led by Pol Pot, hostile to all foreign influence. This third group was eventually able to dominate the party.

10. HISTORY 1970 TO PRESENT - GENERAL

10.22
Kiernan, Ben and Stephen Heder. (1984). "Why Pol Pot? Roots of the Cambodian Tragedy." *Indochina Issues* No. 52(December).

In two essays, Kiernan and Heder discuss what is known about the man Pol Pot and his influence on the Khmer Rouge.

10.23
Kiljunen, Kimmo, ed. (1984). *Kampuchea: Decade of the Genocide.* London: Zed Books.

[OMWL DS554.8 .K39x]

10.24
Kiljunen, Kimmo. (1985). "Power Politics and the Tragedy of Kampuchea During the Seventies." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 17(2): 49-64.

10.25
Mitra, Samar. (1981). *Curtain Unveiled: An Insight into Afghanistan and Kampuchea.* Calcutta: Pagoda House.

[Am5 DS 371.2 .M58]

10.26
Munro, David I., director and John Pilger, interviewer. (1979). *Year Zero: The Silent Death of a Nation.* London: Central Independent TV.

A film in two parts, one about the Democratic Kampuchea period, and one about the desperate need for relief in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Interesting footage of Phnom Penh and the Cambodians there in the year following the establishment of the new government. Journalistic in tone.

10.27
National Foreign Assessment Center. (1980). *Kampuchea: A Demographic Catastrophe.* National Foreign Assessment Center.

A report on the estimated decline in the population of Cambodia between 1970 and 1979, "unprecedented in any national population since World War II." This report has been criticized by Michael Vickery (1982).
[U.S. Doc. PREx3.10/7:GC80-100194]

10.28
Penfold, Helen. (1979). *Remember Cambodia.* Sevenoaks, Kent, England: Overseas Missionary Fellowship.

Describes the work of Protestant missionaries in Cambodia and the growth of Protestant churches prior to 1975. Recounts stories from early refugees of their hardships during the Democratic Kampuchea regime and their flight fom the country.

10.29
Quinn, Kenneth M. (1983). *The Origins and Development of Radical Cambodian Communism.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

10.30
Schier, Peter and Manola Schier-Oum. (1980). *Prince Sihanouk on Cambodia: Interviews and Talks with Prince Sihanouk.* Hamburg: Foundation German Overseas Institute.

[959.6 N789p]

10.31
Shaplen, Robert. (1986). "The Captivity of Cambodia." *The New Yorker* 62(11): 66-105.

General description of the current situation in Cambodia and its roots in events that have taken place since the 1960s. Includes a description of Shaplen's visit to Cambodia in 1984.

10.32
Shawcross, William. (1979). *Sideshow: Nixon, Kissinger and the Destruction of Cambodia.* New York: Simon and Schuster.

A well-researched, readable bestseller documenting the massive bombing of Cambodia secretly ordered by Nixon and Kissinger in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Shawcross's thesis, often repeated in the media, is that the United States, by the bombing, is responsible for the devastations of the Pol Pot regime. (The pros and cons of this idea are weighed in Etcheson [1984].)
[959.6 Sh28]

10.33
Shawcross, William. (1984). "The Burial of Cambodia." *New York Review of Books* 31(8): 16-20.

Describes Shawcross's visit to the Khmer Rouge extermination center Tuol Sleng, which has been turned into a museum by the Heng Samrin government. Maintains that for political reasons the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin government have distorted the true nature of Tuol Sleng and restricted access to information about the Pol Pot regime.

10. HISTORY 1970 TO PRESENT - GENERAL

10.34
Shawcross, William. (1984). *The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia, Holocaust, and Modern Conscience.* New York: Simon and Schuster.

A history of the relief efforts in Cambodia after 1978 and, concurrently, on the Thai-Cambodian border. It gives a clear explication of the complex political situation, as well as providing vivid descriptions of Shawcross's visits to both locations. The book attempts to show how the awareness in the West of the German holocaust has colored the response to the situation in Cambodia. It also tries to assess some of the failings of the relief agencies involved.

10.35
Sihanouk, Prince Norodom. (1980). *War and Hope: The Case for Cambodia.* New York: Pantheon.

Translation by Mary Feeney of *Chroniques de Guerre . . . et d'Espoir.* Sihanouk's commentaries on the events of the 1970s in Cambodia and his proposals for the future. Includes introductions written by Gérard Brissé and William Shawcross.
[959.6 N789chE]

10.36
Southeast Asia Resource Center. (1981). "The Kampuchea Debate." *Southeast Asia Chronicle,* No. 79.

A number of articles in the tenth anniversary issue covering the "Cambodian issue."

10.37
Stuart-Fox, Martin, based on the experiences of Bun Heang Ung. (1985). *The Murderous Revolution: Life and Death in Pol Pot's Kampuchea.* Chippendale, N.S.W., Australia: Alternative Publishing Company

The core of the book is an account of the experiences of Bun Heang Ung during the Democratic Kampuchean period and the early months of the Heng Samrin regime. Ung was a student at the Phnom Penh University of Fine Arts when the city fell, and had also been working part-time as a political cartoonist. He was in eastern Cambodia during the Democratic Kampuchean period. The book is illustrated by 61 pen and ink drawings Ung has drawn of his experiences, which in themselves constitute a remarkable document. Drawn with the element of caricature typical of a political cartoon, they often display savage irony. His pictures typically depict large numbers of people interacting with each other.

10.38
van der Kroef, Justus Matia. (1986). *Dynamics of the Cambodian Conflict.* London, England: Institute for the Study of Conflict.

[OMWL DS554.842 .V3x 1986]

10.39
Vickery, Michael. (1984). *Cambodia, 1975-1982.* Boston: South End Press.

A complicated, meaty history of the period. Vickery, already a scholar on Cambodia, worked in the refugee camp Khao I Dang in 1980, and much of the book can be said to come out of the perspective he reached from the interviews he conducted there. He also traveled in Kampuchea for three weeks in 1981. Vickery is in the business of debunking myths; the book tends to be argumentative in tone. It includes an interesting chapter analyzing the Democratic Kampuchea revolution from a Marxist historical perspective.

10.40
Weiner, Debra. (1987). "Playboy Interview: Prince Norodom Sihanouk." *Playboy Magazine* 34(5): 61-80.

Sihanouk discusses, in a typically flamboyant style, the events of recent Cambodian history. The interview also includes a brief discussion of Sihanouk's reputation, as a younger man, as a "playboy prince."

10.41
You Sokhanno and Thomas Riddle. (1981). "From Phnom Penh." In *Refugees from Cambodia: A Look at History, Culture and the Refugee Crisis*, United States Catholic Conference, ed.

An autobiographical essay by a 21-year-old Cambodian refugee, written while she was at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center at Bataan. Recounts her time in Democratic Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as well as some of her experiences in refugee camps.

10A. HISTORY 1970-1975

10A.01
Becker, Elizabeth. (1974). "Who Are the Khmer Rouge?" *Washington Post*, March 3, pp. 1, B4.

10A.02
Bollag, Ueli. (1980). "Practical Evaluation of a Pilot Immunization Campaign Against Typhoid Fever in a Cambodian Refugee Camp." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 9(2): 121-122.

Describes a test given to determine the feasibility of mass immunization during a 1973 outbreak of typhoid fever in a large Phnom Penh camp for refugees from the countryside. On the basis of the test immunization program in a smaller camp, the author concluded that the larger-scale immunization project would not be effective.

10A.03
Caldwell, Malcolm and Lek Hor Tan. (1973). *Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War*. New York: Monthly Review Press.

The book focuses on the events leading up to the coup deposing Sihanouk in 1970 and the subsequent resistance against the Lon Nol regime, showing the resistance in a favorable light. Caldwell, who taught at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies and was co-editor of the *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, remained sympathetic with the Khmer Rouge revolution after the Democratic Kampuchea regime was established. He was killed while visiting Kampuchea in December, 1978, under circumstances which are still not understood. Preface by Noam Chomsky.
[959.7 C127]

10A.04
Dudman, Richard. (1971). *Forty Days with the Enemy*. New York: Liveright.

Recounts the experiences in 1970 of three American journalists who, stumbling into occupied territory in eastern Cambodia, were captured by Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrillas and held for forty days.

10A.05
Girling, J. L. S. (1972). "The Resistance in Cambodia." *Asian Survey* 12(1): 549-563.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia.

10A.06
Gordon, Bernard K. with Kathryn Young. (1971). "The Khmer Republic: That Was the Cambodia That Was." *Asian Survey* 11(1): 26-40.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia. Describes the political conditions before and after the ouster of Sihanouk. Includes an analysis of the general situation in Southeast Asia at the time in relation to Cambodia.

10A.07
Grant, J. S., ed. (1971). *Cambodia: The Widening War in Indochina.* New York: Washington Square Press, 1971.

10A.08
Kirk, Donald. (1971). "Cambodia's Economic Crisis." *Asian Survey* 11(3): 238-255.

10A.09
Kirk, Donald. (1974). "Cambodia 1973: Year of the 'Bomb Halt'." *Asian Survey* 14(1): 89-100.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia.

10A.10
Kirk, Donald. (1975). "Cambodia 1974: Governments on Trial." *Asian Survey* 15(1): 53-60.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia.

10A.11
Poole, Peter A. (1973). "Cambodia: Will Vietnam Truce Halt Drift to Civil War?" *Asian Survey* 13(1): 76-82.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia.

10A.12
Quinn, Kenneth M. (1976). "Political Change in Wartime: The Khmer Krahom Revolution in Southern Cambodia, 1970-1974." *Naval War College Review* (Spring): 2-31.

A study of the Khmer Rouge as they functioned in occupied Cambodian territory prior to 1975. ("Krahom" is the Khmer word for "red.") The article is based on interviews collected between 1972 and 1974 with Cambodian refugees in South Vietnam, interviews with people who had contact with refugees from Cambodia, and information from South Vietnamese and American intelligence reports. Quinn worked for the U.S. State Department and resided in Vietnam near the Cambodian border. The article describes how after 1970 the Khmer Rouge separated from the Sihanoukist elements of the resistance and introduced radical social changes in occupied areas, which he describes in detail. There is interesting discussion of the initial confrontation of the Khmer Rouge with the Buddhist clergy. Quinn concludes that "a revolution is possible even in the absence of a motivated peasantry."

10A. HISTORY 1970-1975

10A.13

Sak Sutsakhan. (1980). *The Khmer Republic at War and the Final Collapse.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Describes military operations in Cambodia from 1970 until the fall of Phnom Penh. Sak Sutsakhan was Chief of the Khmer Armed Forces General Staff and the last Chief of State of the Khmer Republic. He is now a leading figure in the KPNLF.
[U.S. Doc. D114.18 K52/7]

10A.14

Sihanouk, Prince Norodom with Wilfred G. Burchett. (1972). *My War with the CIA.* New York: Pantheon Books.

Alleges "the unceasing and determined intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of my country, and particularly the role of the Central Intelligence Agency, in a series of plots which culminated in the military coup of 18 March 1970."
[959.6 N789Ea]

10A.15

Thion, Serge. (1972). "With the Guerrillas in Cambodia." *Indochina Chronicle* (July): 7-14.

A translation of articles that originally appeared in *Le Monde*, Thion tells of visiting Khmer Rouge liberated zones.

10A.16

Tho, Tran Dinh. (1979). *The Cambodian Incursion.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Describes military operations after 1970 when, with the cooperation of the Lon Nol government, South Vietnamese and U.S. forces crossed into Cambodian territory.
[U.S. Doc. D114.18:C14]

10A.17

Zasloff, Joseph Jeremiah and MacAlister Brown, eds. (1975). *Communism in Indochina: New Perspectives.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.

[959.7 c7375]

10B.01
Barnett, Daniel, producer. (1984). *The Survival of Sontheary Sou.* Distributed by Daniel Barnett Company, 260 Lincoln Street, Allston, MA 02134. Also available for rental from University Film and Video, University of Minnesota, 1313 Fifth St. S.E., Suite 108, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

A color videotape, consisting of a simple, extended narrative by a Cambodian refugee--a young woman from the upper middle class in Phnom Penh. Sontheary Sou describes her sheltered life before 1975, the evacuation of Phnom Penh, and life in the Democratic Kampuchea period. She goes on to describe resettlement in the United States--and makes pointed remarks about the difficulties she encountered with sponsorship and with the American workplace.

10B.02
Barron, John and Anthony Paul. (1977). *Murder of a Gentle Land.* New York: Reader's Digest Press.

One of the first and best-known accounts of the Pol Pot period, often criticized as sensationalized and tinged with propaganda.
[959.6 B278]

10B.03
Boua, Chanthou and Ben Kiernan. (1979). "Kampuchea: A Refugee's Account." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 9(3): 369-374.

Recounts the story of Mrs. Hong Var's experiences in the Democratic Kampuchea period, told to Boua and Kiernan in an interview. Mrs. Var, a former teacher, spent the period in Takeo and Battambang provinces.

10B.04
Boua, Chanthou, Ben Kiernan, and Anthony Barnett. (1980). "Bureaucracy of Death." *New Statesman* 99(2563): 669-677.

Evidence of the Pol Pot regime as deduced from the confessions of Hu Nim found in the Tuol Sleng interrogation center, where he was killed in 1977. Hu Nim was one of the principal figures in the revolution and served as minister of information in Democratic Kampuchea prior to his purge.

10B.05
Burchett, Wilfred G. (1981). *The China Cambodia Vietnam Triangle.* Chicago: Vanguard Books.

A history of the Democratic Kampuchea period, written very much from the perspective of the Vietnamese. The book includes quotation of testimony presented at the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Phnom Penh in 1979. Burchett is very critical of the role China has played in Southeast Asia.
[959.6 B893]

10B. HISTORY 1975-1979

10B.06

Burstein, Daniel. (1978). *Kampuchea Today: An Eyewitness Report from Cambodia.* Chicago: Call Pamphlets.

The report of journalists from a left-wing newspaper who spent a week in Kampuchea in April, 1978. The report presents the Democratic Kampuchea regime in a highly favorable light. It includes the account of an extended interview with minister of foreign affairs Ieng Sary, who discussed the history of the revolution in Cambodia.

10B.07

Caldwell, Malcolm. (1979). *Kampuchea: Rationale for a Rural Policy.* Hyderabad: Janata Prachuranalu.

A "preliminary draft" of the book Caldwell was working on when he was assasinated in Cambodia in 1978. This draft had been given at a seminar in West Germany in April 1978. The book is sympathetic to the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

10B.08

Chandler, David P. (1976). "The Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia): The Semantics of Revolutionary Change." *Pacific Affairs* 49(3): 506-515.

Discussion of the evidence in the Democratic Kampuchea constitution of language changes effected by the new regime.

10B.09

Chandler, David P. (1977). "Transformation in Cambodia." *Commonwealth* 104(7): 207-210.

Although written quite early, this provides a good, brief summary of social changes in Democratic Kampuchea and their historical roots.

10B.10

Chandler, David P. with Ben Kiernan and Muy Hong Lim. (1976). *The Early Phases of Liberation in Northwest Cambodia: Conversations with Peang Sophi.* Melbourne: Monash University (Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Working Papers No. 10).

An interview with a Khmer refugee in Australia, notable in part for painting a less severe portrait of Democratic Kampuchea than had generally been presented earlier.

10B.11

Chomsky, Noam and Edward S. Herman. (1979). *The Political Economy of Human Rights: After the Cataclysm: Postwar Indochina and the Reconstruction of Imperial Ideology.* Boston: South End Press.

Chomsky and Herman are concerned with the degree to which accounts of events in Cambodia are distorted by the ideological perspectives of the West.
[341.973 C454p v.2]

10B.12
Górnicki, Wieslaw. (1979). *Vietnam-Kampuchea 1979, an Eyewitness Report.* Helsinki: World Peace Council.

A brief, emotional report of the atrocities of the Democratic Kampuchea regime. Górnicki sees the Democratic Kampuchea regime as a puppet regime of China and the atrocities as extensions of Maoist doctrine.
[959.6 G681]

10B.13
Heder, Stephen. (1978). "Mistranslations in Counter-revolutionary Propaganda." In *The Revolution in Kampuchea*, edited by the Swedish-Kampuchean Friendship Association and the Norwegian-Kampuchean Friendship Association.

Points out how, in *Cambodge Anneé Zero*, François Ponchaud has mistranslated a number of Khmer words and revolutionary slogans.

10B.14
Hildebrand, George C. and Gareth Porter. (1976). *Cambodia: Starvation and Revolution.* New York: Monthly Review Press.

Generally cited as an example of the extremes of the position American liberals took when, because of disillusionment with the U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese war, they tried to discount the early accounts of Pol Pot atrocities and justify the revolution.
[959.6 H544]

10B.15
Jackson, Karl D. (1978). "Cambodia 1977: Gone to Pot." *Asian Survey* 18(1): 76-90.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia. Describes some of the dynamics of the Pol Pot regime and the general situation in Cambodia in 1977.

10B.16
Jackson, Karl D. (1979). "Cambodia 1978: War, Pillage, and Purge in Democratic Kampuchea." *Asian Survey* 19(1): 72-84.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report for Cambodia. Describes what was known of the Cambodian-Vietnamese dispute just prior to the ouster of the Pol Pot regime.

10B. HISTORY 1975-1979

10B.17
Journal of Contemporary Asia. (1978). "Documents." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 8(3): 399-421.

Includes: "Facts about Vietnam-Kampuchea Border Question"--statement released by Vietnam, April 7, 1978; "People's Daily Commentary on Vietnam-Kampuchea Border Conflict"--Chinese statement; and "Pol Pot's Interview with Yugoslav Journalists." Pol Pot speaks about agriculture, plans for industry in Democratic Kampuchea, the role of education, the reasons for the evacuation of the cities, the country's relation to Vietnam, and his personal history.

10B.18
Keng Vannsak. (1977). *Aperçu de la Révolution Khmer-Rouge.* Montmorency, France: Association pour la Préservation de la Culture Khmère.
In French.

10B.19
Keng Vannsak. (1977). *Tragédie Khmère.* Montmorency, France: Association pour la Préservation de la Culture Khmère.
In French.

10B.20
Kiernan, Ben. (1976). "Social Cohesion in Revolutionary Cambodia." *Australian Outlook* 30(3): 371-386.

An early work by Kiernan discussing what was known about the Pol Pot regime, depicting it in a more favorable light than he does in his later writings. He mentions this article and how his viewpoint has changed in the introduction to the article "Vietnam and the Government and People of Kampuchea." (1979)

10B.21
Kiernan, Ben. (1980). "New Light on the Origins of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Conflict." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 12(4): 61-65.

Evidence of Democratic Kampuchea designs on the "Kampuchea Krom" section of Vietnam and on parts of Thailand.

10B.22
Kiernan, Ben. (1983). "Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens and Cormorants: Kampuchea's Eastern Zone Under Pol Pot." In *Revolution and Its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays*, David Chandler and Ben Kiernan, eds., pp. 136-211. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Discussion of Kiernan's interviews, in Cambodia, with people from the Eastern zone, including former Khmer Rouge cadres as well as both "new" people (those evacuated from cities in 1975) and "base" people (those already in liberated zones in 1975).
[959.6 R328]

10B.23
Kiernan, Ben. (1986). "Kampuchea's Ethnic Chinese Under Pol Pot: A Case of Systematic Social Discrimination." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 16(1): 18-29.

Argues that the ethnic Chinese suffered much more than the Khmer population during the Democratic Kampuchea period, although this was not so much the result of persecution specifically because they were Chinese as it was the result of the suppression of minority rights in general.

10B.24
Kuller, Janet A. H. (1980). *Sitha's Search.* Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee. (Reprinted from *Youth Magazine*, June 1980.)

A summary account of the Pol Pot period.

10B.25
Labedz, Leopold. (1980). "Of Myths and Horrors." *Encounter* 54(2): 37-49.

General essay discussing the holocausts in Germany and Cambodia and the different ways the historical record has been perceived by the public and sometimes distorted.

10B.26
Lek Hor Tan. (1979). "Cambodia's Total Revolution." *Index on Censorship* 8(1): 3-10.

An interesting discussion of the Democratic Kampuchea period by a Cambodian intellectual, leftist in orientation, who supported the resistance movement against the Lon Nol regime prior to 1975, but chose not to return to Cambodian from overseas in 1975. In this article Lek Hor Tan condemns the killings of the Khmer Rouge while cautioning that there are some inaccuracies in popular accounts of what is happening.

10B.27
Lek Hor Tan. (1984). "The Khmer Rouge: Beyond 1984?" *Index on Censorship* 13(1): 3-5.

Published at the beginning of 1984, the article recounts briefly some of the horrors of the Pol Pot regime and draws parallels to the state Orwell describes in his novel *1984*.

10B.28
Martin, Marie Alexandrine. (1981). "La Riziculture et la Maîtrise de l'Eau dans le Kampuchea Démocratique." *Études Rurales* 83(Juil-Sept): 7-44.
In French.

10B. HISTORY 1975-1979

10B.29
May, Someth. (1985). "The Temple of the Black Lady." *New Republic*, April 29, 30-34.

An articulate recollection of the fall of Phnom Penh.

10B.30
May, Someth. (1986). *Cambodian Witness: The Autobiography of Someth May.* New York: Random House.

A first-hand acoount of the Democratic Kampuchean period by a young man, the son of a doctor, who was studying medicine at the time that Phnom Penh fell in 1975.

10B.31
McCormack, Gavan. (1980). "The Kampuchean Revolution 1975-1978: The Problem of Knowing the Truth." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 10(1/2): 74-118.

Points out distortions and inaccuracies which are present in many accounts of the Democratic Kampuchea period.

10B.32
Myrdal, Jan. (1981). "When the Peasant War Triumphed." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, No. 77: 12-15.

Myrdal, perhaps the best-known Western apologist for Democratic Kampuchea, visited the country in August, 1978. He defends the evacuation of the cities and reports that "the kingdom of righteousness is being built."

10B.33
Osborne, Milton E. (1980). "Pol Pot's Terrifying Legacy." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (June 6): 20-22.

Reports on a series of interviews about the Pol Pot regime conducted in refugee camps in Thailand.

10B.34
Pan, Vanla. (1985). "Refugee." *MISA Newsletter (Minnesota International Student Association)* 14(1): 10-12.

A University of Minnesota Cambodian student briefly tells his story.

10B.35
Picq, Laurence. (1984). *Au delà du ciel: cinq ans chez les Khmers Rouges.* Paris: Barrault.

A first-hand account by a Frenchwoman, married to a high-ranking Khmer Rouge official, who joined her husband after the 1975 revolution and spent five years with Khmer Rouge cadres, accompanying them to the Thai-Cambodian border after the 1979 change in government.
[OMWL DS554.382 .P7x 1985]
In French.

10B.36
Picq, Laurence. (1986). "Beyond the Horizon: Five Years with Khmer Rouge." *Indochina Issues*, No. 71(November).

Excerpts from her autobiographical book *Au delà du Ciel*, translated into English by Patricia Norland.

10B.37
Pin Yathay. (1980). *L'Utopie Meurtrière: Un Rescapé du Génocide Cambodgien Témoigné.* Paris: Robert Laffont.

The first book-length account by a refugee of experiences during the Democratic Kampuchea period. Widely regarded as a significant document.
In French.

10B.38
Ponchaud, François. (1977). *Cambodge Année Zéro.* Paris: Juilliard.

[959.6 P773]
In French.

10B.39
Ponchaud, François. (1978). *Cambodia Year Zero.* London: Allen Lane.

English translation of *Cambodge Anneé Zéro.* Ponchaud, a French Catholic priest, was a missionary in Phnom Penh when it was taken over in 1975, and bases his book on his own experience, his interviews with refugees, and radio broadcasts from Democratic Kampuchea. The book was one of the first to report the severity of conditions in Democratic Kampuchea in the year following the revolution and helped bring widespread attention to the human rights violations there. The book is occasionally criticized for generalizing too broadly about things that varied widely from place to place and from one time period to another in Democratic Kampuchea. Nevertheless, the book remains a major source of information about Democratic Kampuchea, thoughtfully and intelligently written.
[159.6 P773E]

10B. HISTORY 1975-1979

10B.40
Poole, Peter A. (1976). "Cambodia 1975: The GRUNK Regime." *Asian Survey* 16(1): 23-30.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report for Cambodia.

10B.41
Quinn, Kenneth M. (1977). "Cambodia 1976: Internal Consolidation and External Expansion." *Asian Survey* 17(1): 43-54.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report for Cambodia.

10B.42
Ragos-Espinas, M. (1983). *Democratic Kampuchea: 1975-1978.* Dilliman, The Philippines: Asian Center, University of the Philippines. (Monograph Series II, No. 1).

"Its focus is primarily the agrarian changes that the Khmer Rouge introduced at the start of the Kampuchean war of national liberation and which were vigorously carried out until 1978 with the avowed aim of building an egalitarian society based on agriculture." The book is sympathetic to social institutions introduced during the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

10B.43
Rousset, Pierre. (1977). "Cambodia: Background to the Revolution." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 7(4): 513-528.

An early analysis of evidence available about Democratic Kampuchea, which attempts to defend the regime from the attacks of the right.

10B.44
Schanberg, Sydney. (1980). "The Death and Life of Dith Pran." *New York Times Magazine*, January 20, 15-65.

The article on which the feature film *The Killing Fields* was based.

10B.45
Simon, Sheldon W. (1974). *War and Politics in Cambodia: A Communications Analysis.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Discusses the Sihanouk and Lon Nol governments, the resistance in the early seventies, and the way Cambodia's role in the Indochina war was perceived by North Vietnam, China, and the United States.
[959.6 Si55]

10B.46
Soth Polin. (1980). "Pol Pot's Diabolical Sweetness." *Index on Censorship* 9(5) 43-45.

A short, emotional article about the use of language characteristic of the Khmer Rouge. "Never has the terrible weapon of human language shown such a satanic efficacy. The Khmer Rouge language has indeed sparked off an apocalypse." Soth recounts briefly his recollections of Pol Pot as a teacher of French literature in 1957.

10B.47
Summers, Laura. (1979). "In Matters of War and Socialism, Anthony Barnett Would Shame and Honor Kampuchea Too Much." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 11(4): 10-17.

10B.48
Szymusiak, Molyda. (1986). *The Stones Cry Out: A Cambodian Childhood, 1975-1980.* New York: Hill and Wang.

First hand account of the Democratic Kampuchea period by a young woman, twelve years old in 1975, whose father was a government official distantly related to Sihanouk. She paints a devastating but oddly lyrical picture of the experiences of her family after they were evacuated from Phnom Penh. "By far the best of the memoirs about Cambodia"--Becker ([1986] "The Hanoi Pact").

10B.49
Taing, Vek Huong. (1980). *Ordeal in Cambodia.* San Bernadino, CA: Here's Life Publishers.

Vek worked for Campus Crusade for Christ prior to 1975 at the University of Phnom Penh. He recounts his experiences during the Democratic Kampuchea period and draws spirtitual lessons from them.

10B.50
Thion, Serge. (1980). "The Ingratitude of the Crocodiles: The 1978 Cambodian Black Paper." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 12(4): 38-54.

10B.51
U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. (1977). *Human Rights in Cambodia.* Subcommittee on International Organizations. Hearing held May 3, 1977.

Includes testimony by Peter A. Poole, John Barron, David Chandler, and Gareth Porter. [U.S. Doc. Y 4.In 8/16:H 88/19]

10B. HISTORY 1975-1979

10B.52

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. (1977). *Human Rights in Cambodia.* Subcommittee on International Organizations. Hearing held July 26, 1977.

Includes testimony by Richard C. Holbrooke, Charles Twining, and Timothy Carney. [U.S. Doc. Y4.In 8/16:488/19/977-2]

10B.53

Vickery, Michael. (1982). "Democratic Kampuchea - CIA to the Rescue." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 14(4): 45-54.

Criticism of the CIA (National Foreign Assessment Center) report "Kampuchea: A Demographic Catastrophe." Vickery maintains that the report first overestimates the deaths during the beginning of the Pol Pot regime and then ignores the more widespread executions in 1977 and 1978. He maintains the later executions were ignored in order to discredit the post-1978 Heng Samrin regime by making the number of deaths at that time seem larger.

10B.54

Vickery, Michael. (1983). "Democratic Kampuchea--Themes and Variations." In *Revolution and Its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays*, David Chandler and Ben Kiernan, eds., New Haven: Yale University Press, pp. 99-135.

Discussion of the degree to which conditions in Democratic Kampuchea varied over the time period involved and varied from region to region. [959.6 R328]

10B.54

Wilmott, William E. (1981). "Analytical Errors of the Kampuchea Communisty Party." *Pacific Affairs* 54(2): 209-227.

Compares Khieu Samphan's analysis of land ownership among the peasantry with Delvert's and argues that errors in Khieu Samphan's analysis caused the Khmer Rouge to incorrectly identify exploitation of tenant by landlord as the major social tension in rural Cambodia, and that this has bearing on the failures of the revolution.

10B.55

Wilmott, William E. (1981). "The Chinese in Kampuchea." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 12(1): 72-83.

Maintains that in Democratic Kampuchea the Chinese were not discriminated against for being Chinese, except to the extent that, since they were more likely to be urban and educated, they were more likely to have suffered persecution along with other Cambodians who were urban and educated. Speculates that most rural Chinese had migrated to the cities between 1970 and 1975.

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.01
Becker, Elizabeth. (1983). "Cambodia Blames Ousted Leader, Not Party." *Washington Post*, March 1, pp. A1, A12.

Discusses ways that the Heng Samrin regime has distorted the picture of what happened in the Democratic Kampuchea period.

10C.02
Becker, Elizabeth. (1983). "Recovery After Pol Pot Relapses to Poverty." *Washington Post*, Feb. 28, pp. A1, A16-17.

Based on a visit by Becker to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the article paints a dismal picture of the country under the Heng Samrin regime. (Becker's articles for the *Washington Post* are criticized in Vickery [1984].)

10C.03
Becker, Elizabeth. (1984). "Kampuchea in 1983." *Asian Survey* 24(1): 37-48.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report on Cambodia.

10C.04
Bekaert, Jacques. (1983). "A Few Questions about the Future of Kampuchea." *ISIS Bulletin (Institute of Security and International Studies, Bangkok)* 2(4): 2-8.

10C.05
Brazelton, T. Berry. (1981). "Restoring Kampuchea's Children." *Indochina Issues*, No. 20(October): 4-5.

Brazelton describes an orphanage he visited in Kampuchea in 1980 and discusses the effect of malnourishment and psychological deprivation on Khmer children.

10C.06
Chanda, Nayan. (1980). "Phnom Penh Chews Over the Coalition Idea." *Far Eastern Economic Review*, (April 11): 12-13.

About the political climate in Kampuchea after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime by the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime.

10C.07
Charny, Joel. (1981). "More Troubles Ahead for Kampuchea's Economy." *Indochina Issues*, No. 20(October).

An account of ways Kampuchea is addressing various problems involved in the reconstruction of the country. Charny worked in Kampuchea for five months in 1980-81 for the relief agency Oxfam Consortium.

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.08
Crossette, Barbara. (1984). "Influx of Vietnamese Raises Concern on Cambodia's Fate." *New York Times*, September 8.

Details the concerns voiced by a United Nations study group regarding the alleged resettlement of Vietnamese into Cambodia.

10C.09
Danois, Jacques. (1981). *Le Temps d'une Résurrection.* Bangkok: UNICEF.

Reports about Kampuchea after 1979.
In French.

10C.10
Duckworth, Martin, director and Jean Roach-Marcotte, producer. (1982). *Back to Kampuchea.* Available from: First Run Features, 144 Bleeker Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.

This film tells the story of a Cambodian refugee in New York, working as a taxi driver, who decides to return to Cambodia.

10C.11
Eisen, Arlene. (1982). "Impressions of the Health Care System in Kampuchea." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, No. 84: 26.

A brief description of Eisen's observations of health care in People's Republic of Kampuchea. She found facilities very primitive, but points out that, according to the people she interviewed, the facilities represent great progress over the health care available during the Democratic Kampuchea period.

10C.12
Gitis, Joline. (1985). "U.S. Should Support Negotiation, Not a Faction, in Cambodia." *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, January 28, p. 9A.

10C.13
Gough, Kathleen. (1982). "Interviews in Kampuchea." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 14(4): 55-65.

Interviews with several Kampuchean officials which Gough conducted when she visited the country in April, 1982. Discussion of the history and structure of the People's Republic of Kampuchea government, the resistance based on the Thai border, and the Kampuchean economy.

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.14
Heder, Stephen. (1981). "Kampuchea 1980: Anatomy of a Crisis." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, No. 77: 3-11.

Heder's analysis, based on his interviews, of political and social systems within the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

10C.15
Hiebert, Linda Gibson. (1980). "Kampuchea: Breaking the Cycle." *Indochina Issues*, No. 5(April).

Discusses the attempts of the Heng Samrin regime to reconstruct Cambodia and the need for relief from the West.

10C.16
Hiebert, Murray. (1984). "Cambodia and Vietnam: Costs of the Alliance." *Indochina Issues*, No. 46(May).

Murray, who visited Cambodia in February and March, 1984, reports on Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia (who he maintains often "came to Cambodia to escape, rather than support, Hanoi's policies"), economic ties between Vietnam and Cambodia, and the effects of guerilla warfare against the current regime.

10C.17
Hiebert, Murray. (1986). "Guerilla Attacks Curb Development." *Indochina Issues*, No. 69(September).

Hiebert, who visited Cambodia in May, 1986, reports on several problems faced by the country, including the disruption caused by guerilla attacks, a slowdown of economic recovery, and the Cambodian populace's anxiety about the presence of the Vietnamese.

10C.18
Hiebert, Murray and Linda Gibson Hiebert. (1979). "Famine in Kampuchea: Politics of a Tragedy." *Indochina Issues*, No. 4(December).

Describes some of the complexities of international politics that affect the distribution of Western relief to famine-stricken Cambodia under the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government.

10C.19
Indochina Issues. (1981). "Diplomacy of the Kampuchea Conflict: Key Documents." *Indochina Issues*, No. 21(November).

Documents representing the positions of Vietnam, the U.N. General Assembly, ASEAN, China, and the regarding the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. Documents were "chosen to show the evolution of the diplomatic impasse."

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.20
Indochina Report. (1984). "The Vietnamisation of Kampuchea: A New Model of Colonialism." *Indochina Report* (October): 1-19.

Documents the "colonization" of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

10C.21
Kiernan, Ben. (1979). "Vietnam and the Governments and People of Kampuchea." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 11(4): 19-25.

Gives evidence that Cambodians welcomed the Vietnamese invasion as a liberation.

10C.22
Kiernan, Ben. (1981). "Kampuchea's Choices for Survival." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, No. 77: 27-29.

A brief report on the People's Republic of Kampuchea, based on observations Kiernan made when he visited there in 1980.

10C.23
Kiernan, Ben. (1982). "Kampuchea 1979-81: National Rehabilitation in the Eye of an International Storm." *Southeast Asian Affairs*, pp. 167-195.

An interesting analysis of the situation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, quite broad in scope, including sections on the political structure, agriculture, industry, education, religion, culture, the resistance movements, and the country's position internationally.

10C.24
Kirkpatrick, Jeane J. (1985). "Situation in Kampuchea." *Department of State Bulletin* 85(1): 57-58.

Text of the speech of Kirkpatrick--U.S. representative to the United Nations--before the U.N. General Assembly, October 30, 1985. A denunciation of the role of Vietnam.

10C.25
Krieder, Sidney and Mildred Krieder. (1986). "No Quick Cure for Health Problems." *Indochina Issues*, No. 69(September): 4-5.

A brief report on health conditions in the People's Republic of Kampuchea by two physicians who visited the country in May, 1986.

10C.26
Leifer, Michael. (1980). "Kampuchea 1979: From Dry Season to Dry Season." *Asian Survey* 20(1): 33-41.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report. A brief survey of the military and political situation in 1979.

10C.27
Leifer, Michael. (1981). "Kampuchea in 1980: The Politics of Attrition." *Asian Survey* 21(1): 92-101.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report. A brief survey of the military and political situation in 1980.

10C.28
McBeth, John. (1980). "Bridging a Crucial Food Gap." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (June 6): 18-21.

A brief account of frustrations faced by the International Red Cross and other agencies in providing aid.

10C.29
Morello, Ted. (1984). "General with No Troops." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (March 29): 38-39.

An account of leadership changes and other administrative difficulties within the U.N. relief effort.

10C.30
Morello, Ted. (1984). "The Numbers Game." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (August 23): 18.

Looks at the possible erosion of political support for the Democratic Kampuchean coalition within the United Nations.

10C.31
Myrdal, Jan. (1981). "Why Is There Famine in Kampuchea?" *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, No. 77: 16-18.

An interview with representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea resistance on the Thai-Cambodian border, who defend the Pol Pot regime and condemn Vietnam. Myrdal agrees with their statement that there is starvation in Kampuchea because Vietnam is "using starvation as a weapon."

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.32
National Foreign Assessment Center. (1980). *Bleak Prospects for Meeting Kampuchean Food Needs.* National Foreign Assessment Center, April, 1980.

Estimates the food needs of Cambodia in 1980 including the need for rice seed, reporting that "food stocks were expected to be virtually exhausted by the end of March."
[U.S. Doc. PREx3.10/7:GC80-10034]

10C.33
Ponerille, Andrea. (1985). "Cambodia: The Rough Road to Recovery." *Indochina Issues.* No. 56(April).

Reports on a visit to Cambodia in January, 1985. Describes the country's continued need for foreign aid, and difficulties being experienced by foreign relief agencies.

10C.34
Poojlot, Prashant, photographer, Arindam Sen Gupta, text, and Rajni Raghavan, design. (1984). *The Survivors. Kampuchea, 1984.* New Delhi: Pavlov Publishers on behalf of the Indian Centre for Studies on Indochina.

[OCLC: 10334382 P36 1984]

10C.35
Porter, Gareth. (1985). "Kampuchea's U.N. Seat: Cutting the Pol Pot Connection." *Indochina Issues.* No. 63(July).

Discusses the basis for the U.N. vote to seat representatives of Democratic Kampuchea rather than representatives of the Heng Samrin regime. Porter argues that the United States should not support a U.N. seat for Democratic Kampuchea.

10C.36
Porter, Gareth. (1985). "Kampuchea Conference Cracks in the Coalition." *Indochina Issues.* No. 68(July).

Detailed description of the diplomatic maneuvering surrounding a U.N.-sponsored conference on Kampuchea.

10C.37
Porter, Gareth. (1985). "Vietnam in Kampuchea: Aims and Options." *Indochina Issues.* No. 61(May).

The historical background to the division between Cambodian and Vietnamese communists.

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.38
Porter, Gareth. (1982). "Negotiating Kampuchea: Scenario for a Settlement." *Indochina Issues*. No. 24(March).

10C.39
Pradham, P. C. (1985). *Foreign Policy of Kampuchea*. New Delhi: Radiant.

[OMWL DS 554.57 .P7x 1985]

10C.40
Quinn-Judge, Paul. (1981). "Chamcar Loeu: A Gradual Recovery." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*. No. 77: 19-26.

Describes the author's observations at three locations that he visited on a 1980 trip to Cambodia: a village just outside Phnom Penh, the capital of Kompong Cham province, and the Chamcar Loeu district in the mountainous part of Kompong Cham province. Discusses the Khmer Rouge guerrilla warfare still plaguing Chamcar Loeu.

10C.41
Quinn-Judge, Sophie. (1982). "Working for the Basics in Kampuchea." *Southeast Asia Chronicle*. No. 87: 17-25.

Discussion of the attempts to rebuild agriculture in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Describes the "krom samaki" system of agricultural solidarity groups and programs of international relief and development aid involved with agriculture.

10C.42
Rothall, Esther. (1980). "Statement to the Conference on Vietnam and Kampuchea, Dassel, West Germany." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 12(4): 66-69.

Rothall, sympathetic to the Democratic Kampuchea regime, condemns the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and decries the Soviet Union's support of the invasion, maintaining that Soviet policy, as well as U.S. policy, has been characterized by cynicism and hypocrisy.

10C.43
Sprague, John, Jr. (1980). "Hunger in Cambodia: Getting Beyond Belief." *Indochina Issues*. No. 6(February).

A discussion of food shortage in Cambodia and its causes, and a call for U.S. aid.

10C. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

10C.44
Swank, Emory. (1983). "The Land In Between: Cambodia Ten Years Later." *Indochina Issues*, No. 36(April).

Swank, U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, 1970-1973, describes his visit to the country in 1983.

10C.45
U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. (1983). *Cambodia After Five Years of Occupation.* Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. Hearing held September 15, October 6 and 18, 1983. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Includes testimony by John C. Monjo, Carlyle A. Thayer, and James Leonard, and the text of an informal session of the subcommittee with Son Sann.
[U.S. Doc. Y4.F76/1:C14/2]

10C.46
van der Kroef, Justus Matla. (1982). "Kampuchea: The Diplomatic Labyrinth." *Asian Survey* 22(10): 1009-1033.

10C.47
White, Peter T. (1982). "Kampuchea Awakens from a Nightmare." *National Geographic* 161(4): 390-422.

10C.48
Wolfowitz, Paul D. (1984). "Cambodia: The Search for Peace." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.

Address before the *Conference on the Cambodian Crisis*, September 11, 1984.

10D. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

10D.01
Ackerman, Justn, producer and director. (1982). *Beneath the Angkar: The Story of the Khmer Rouge*. Société Télévision Français.

This documntary film of Khmer Rouge resistance forces has been criticized as showing the KhmerRouge in too positive a light, but the filmmakers probably see the film in more poeticterms, as a meditation on the heart of darkness. Despite the distraction of the film's overly flowery narration, it is a pertinent, disturbing document of the everyday life of the Khmer Rouge.

10D.02
Bartley, Robertand William P. Kucewicz. (1983). "'Yellow Rain' and the Future of Arms Agreements" *Foreign Affairs* 61(4): 805-826.

A summaryof what is known about the phenomena of 'yellow rain'--allegedly chemical warfare--ad its implications for foreign affairs.

10D.03
Becker, Elizabeh. (1985). "Vietnam's Attack Deals a Blow to 'Third Force'." *Minneapolis Star and Tbune*. January 28, p. 9A.

10D.04
Bekaert, Jacqus. (1981). "Kampuchea's 'Loose Coalition': A Shotgun Wedding." *Indochina Issues*. No. 2(December).

An accountof the negotiations between the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation'ront, and the Sihanoukists leading to the formation of the Democratic Kampucheacoalition government.

10D.05
Bekaert, Jacqus. (1982). "The Khmer Coalition: Who Wins, Who Loses?" *Indochina Issues*. No.8(September).

10D.06
Bekaert, Jacqus. (1984). "Why Chaos In an Khmer Rouge Base." *Bangkok Post*. August 8.

10D.07
Bekaert, Jacqus. (1984). "Where Have All the Khmer Rouge Gone?" *Bangkok Post*. August 9.

Reports of high-ranking Khmer Rouge officials are disassociating themselves from the Khmer Rge organization.

10D. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

10D.08
Burstein, Daniel. (1984). "Khmer Rouge Begin to Stake Out Claims to Kampuchea's Interior." *Christian Science Monitor*, February 1.

Describes the extent of Khmer Rouge control of rural areas in their resistance to the Heng Samrin People's Republic of Kampuchea government.

10D.09
Burstein, Daniel. (1984). "Khmer Rouge Try Desperately to Win Back Popular Support." *Christian Science Monitor*, February 1, pp. 9,12.

Maintains that Khmer Rouge resistance has relaxed from some of the more extreme policies of the Pol Pot regime and now permits Buddhism.

10D.10
Burstein, Daniel. (1984). "A 'New', More Relaxed Khmer Rouge." *Christian Science Monitor*, January 31, pp. 7,10.

The article tells of the renewed vigor of the Khmer Rouge in their resistance to the Heng Samrin government.

10D.11
Carney, Timothy M. (1982). "Kampuchea in 1981: Fragile Stalemate." *Asian Survey* 22(1): 8-87.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report. Assesses the stalemate which has resulted from the two years of guerilla war between the ousted Khmer Rouge regime and the incumbent government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Gives an analysis of the problems faced by both sides and prospects for the future. Includes information on the non-communist resistance of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

10D.12
Carney, Timothy M. (1983). "Kampuchea in 1982: Political and Military Evolution." *Asian Survey* 23(1): 3-83.

Annual *Asian Survey* country report. Carney updates his assessment of the previous year. Recent military and political developments are discussed as well as prospects for the future.

10D.13
Chandler, David P. (1984). "Kampuchea: End Game or Stalemate?" *Current History* 83(497): 403-407, 433-436.

A probing assessment of the situation in Cambodia in 1984 with some thoughts about the probable future.

10D.14
Emmerson, Donald K. (1985). "The 'Stable' War: Cambodia and the Great Powers." *Indochina Issues*, No. 62(December).

An overview of the war in Cambodia as of 1985, both from a superpower perspective and as an internal Southeast Asian conflict. Emmerson directs the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

10D.15
Etcheson, Craig. (1987). "Civil War and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." *Third World Quarterly* 9(1): 187-202.

Describes the roots of the different factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea--i.e., the government, recognized by the U.N., under which the resistance operates--and discusses the extent to which the coalition has functioned as a unit.

10D.16
Gordon, Bernard K. (1986). "The Third Indochina Conflict." *Foreign Affairs* 65(1): 66-85.

Discusses issues--including the role of the super-powers--affecting the conflict between the Vietnamese supported Heng Samrin regime and the resistance on the Thai-Cambodian border.

10D.17
Heder, Stephen. (1981). "Democratic Kampuchea: The Regime's Post-Mortem." *Indochina Issues*, No. 13(January).

A detailed description of the position of Democratic Kampuchea--Khmer Rouge--resistance forces, concluding that "the prospects for an increase in the effectiveness of the Democratic Kampuchea resistance seemed dim to nonexistent."

10D.18
Heder, Stephen. (1984). "S.P.N.L.F.'s Guerrilla Strategy Yields Mixed Results." *Indochina Issues*, No. 45(April).

An interesting discussion of the history and structure of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, its military strategies and their effects.

10D.19
Herbert, Sherrie, ed. (1988). "Cambodia: Perspectives on the Impasse." *Indochina Issues*, No. 89(Feb/Mar).

A look at the major internal and external players in the impasse that has developed within the armed struggle in Cambodia.

10D. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

10D.20
Lintner, Bertil. (1984). "Letter from Tum Ba Chan." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (September 13): 92, 94.

Describes the resistance activities of the KPNLF.

10D.21
Morris, Stephen J. (1985). "Vietnam's Vietnam." *Atlantic Monthly* 255(1): 70-82.

Advocates that the United States should give military aid to non-Communist resistance forces on the Thai-Cambodian border.

10D.22
Panaritis, Andrea. (1984). "Yellow Rain: A Vanishing Trail?" *Indochina Issues*, No. 47(June).

Outlines debate among scientists and officials about the nature of 'yellow rain'--originally attributed to biological/chemical warfare--including the theory that it is actually bee excrement. Notes that reports of yellow rain now seem to have ended.

10D.23
Porter, Gareth. (1981). "ASEAN and Kampuchea: Shadow and Substance." *Indochina Issues*, No. 14(February).

Discusses the underlying reasons for ASEAN's support for the Democratic Kampuchea resistance fighting against the Vietnamese-supported regime in Cambodia.

10D.24
Quinn-Judge, Paul. (1983). "The Khmer Resistance: State of the Union." *Indochina Issues*, No. 40(September).

Description of the three factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and their different military capacities.

10D.25
Quinn-Judge, Paul. (1984). "A War on Two Fronts." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (September 27): 30-37.

10D.26
Rieser, Eugen. (1981). "Red Khmer in the Jungle." *Swiss Review of World Affairs* 31(6): 17-23.

Report of a visit to Khmer Rouge resistance bases on the Thai-Cambodian border. Discusses the military capacities of the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese occupying forces and the reasons why Thailand, Japan, and China have supplied aid to the Khmer Rouge. Reports that the Khmer Rouge are quick to point out examples of ways that they are now encouraging private initiative and tell him, "We no longer hold fast to ideology but are guided by a will to freedom and independence."

10D.27
Robinson, Julian, Jeanne Guillemin, and Mathew Meselson. (1987). "Yellow Rain: The Story Collapses." *Foreign Policy* 68: 100-117.

Maintains that the charges of the use of a chemical warfare called 'yellow rain' in Laos and Cambodia have dissolved after evidence was produced that toxic trichothecenes could occur naturally in Southeast Asia, and after U.S. State Department documents were declassified which puts the reliability of key informants in question.

10D.28
Salaff, Stephen. (1984). "'Yellow Rain': Time for Re-evaluation." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 14(3): 380-395.

Disputes the existence of the biological/chemical warfare called yellow rain.

10D.29
Santoli, Al. (1983). "The New Indochina War." *New Republic*, May 30, 19-23.

A vivid, emotionally colored report of the 1983 dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance bases on the Thai-Cambodian border. Santoli paints an extremely negative picture of the role of Vietnam in Cambodia, arguing that the Vietnamese are using starvation to control the country. He also maintains that Vietnamese have attacked civilians among Cambodian refugee populations on the border.

10D.30
Searles, Shelby. (1984). "Cambodia's 'Forgotten' War Pits Guerrillas against Viet Troops." Reprinted in a booklet, along with other articles from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, by the Washington State Committee of Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter Shelby Searles visited Khmer People's National Liberation Front's resistance bases on the invitation of Son Sann. He reports on the military capacities of the KPNLF and the situation of the refugees and recounts his experiences accompanying guerrillas during an attack on a Cambodian village where Vietnamese troops were positioned.

10D. HISTORY SINCE 1979 - RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

10D.31
Sihanouk, Prince Norodom. (1982). "Address Before the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 30, 1982."

10D.32
Sihanouk, Prince Norodom. (1984). "Address by H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, September 25, 1984."

Criticism of the Heng Samrin regime and the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

10D.33
Swartzendruber, J. Fred. (1982). "'Yellow Rain': Unanswered Questions." *Indochina Issues.* No. 23(January).

Discusses the different sides of the issue of the alleged biological/chemical warfare that has been called 'yellow rain'. One interesting detail it brings up is that the only reports of yellow rain on the Thai-Cambodian border come from Khmer Rouge camps.

10D.34
Tasker, Rodney. (1984). "Stabbed in the Back." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (August 30): 35-36.

Account of factional problems among the Democratic Kampuchea coalition, focusing on the Khmer Rouge.

10D.35
U.S. Department of State. (1982). *Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.* Report to the Congress from Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Special Report No. 98, March 22, 1982.

[U.S. Doc. S1.129:98]

10D.36
van der Kroef, Justus Maria. (1984). "The 'Yellow Rain' Controversy." *Asian Thought and Society* 9(25): 92-98.

10D.37
Whitlow, Jack. (1985). "Fighting the Soviet Imperialists: The Khmer in Cambodia." *Reason* 16(8): 29-33.

Journalism about the non-communist resistance efforts in Cambodia, primarily the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, written from a decidedly anti-communist perspective.

11. REFUGEES IN THAILAND

11.01
Bangkok Post. (1984). "Haven Sought for Fleeing Refugees." *Bangkok Post*, August 2.

11.02
Barber, Ben. (1987). "Waiting in a Cruel Limbo." *Maclean's* 100(34): 15-16.

Describes the situation of Wan Serey, a Cambodian refugee in the border camp Site II, and the political obstacles which leave her unable to apply for resettlement in Canada, where her sister now lives.

11.03
Billard, Annick. (1983). "The Largest Concentration of Kampuchean Refugees in Thailand." *Refugees* (May): 12-13.

Data about Khao I Dang holding center.

11.04
Boothby, Neil. (1982). "Khmer Children: Alone at the Border." *Indochina Issues*, No. 32(December).

Discusses the situation of Khmer unaccompanied minors in Thai refugee camps, and the psychological scars from which they suffer.

11.05
Boothby, Neil. (1983). "The Horror, the Hope." *Natural History* 93(1): 64-71.

Written by Boothby, a psychologist, after a 1981 trip to Khao I Dang camp in Thailand. Tells of the plight of many children in the camp who fled Cambodia under tragic circumstances and now face the hardships of refugee life.

11.06
Brace, Ellen. (1983). "Still at the Border." *World Hunger Accumulator* (May/June): 1-2.

Tells of the plight of refugees in Thai camps unable to find a third country willing to accept them as immigrants.

11.07
Buist, Neil R. M. (1980). "Perspective from Khao I Dang Refugee Camp." *British Medical Journal* [BMJ(82)]: 36-37.

An interesting general description of the camp Khao I Dang and the refugees there. Includes references to fighting between Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei resistance forces.

11. REFUGEES IN THAILAND

11.08
Carney, Timothy M. (1983). *Kampuchea: Balance of Survival (2nd ed.)* Bangkok: DD Book

...ook of photographs documenting the situation of refugees in camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. Carney took the pictures in the course of his work there between May 1979 and December 1980. The book also includes a chronology.

11.09
Chanda, Nayan. (1980). "New Shots in the Refugee War." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (July 4): 15.

Short article about the political components of the refugee problem.

11.10
Crossette, Barbara. (1984). "130,000 Refugees Await Chance to Leave Thailand." *New York Times*, September 2.

An assessment of the prospects for resettlement or repatriation for the refugees still in Thailand.

11.11
Crossette, Barbara. (1986). "Thai Refugee Camp, A Door of Hope, To Be Closed." *New York Times* December 30.

An accountof the intention to close the Khao I Dang refugee camp in Thailand and the subsequent mpact on its 26,000, mostly Cambodian, residents.

11.12
Equity Policy Center. (1981). *Refugee Women in First Asylum Camps: The Indochinese in Thailand at Hong Kong*. Washington, D.C.: Equity Policy Center.

Basic information about the population of refugee camps and the way certain camps are set up. Includes case histories of Khmer women and highland Lao women.

11.13
Feldstein, Stan and Robert Stein. (1982). "Cambodian Disaster Relief: Refugee Camp Medical Ca." *American Journal of Public Health* 72(6): 589-590.

A report o the pediatrics ward in the refugee camp Khao I Dang, where the authors worked fothree months. They describe the hospital facilities and the medical problems their patits suffered from, and discuss the need for "epidemiological information, laboratory actions, treatment protocols and supplies, and disease prevention."

11.14
Floriani, Carol Milardo. (1980). "Southeast Asian Refugees: Life in a Camp." *American Journal of Nursing* 80(11): 2028-2030.

The author's journal during one month when she was working as a nurse in the refugee camp Khao I Dang.

11.15
Gallagher, Dennis. (1985). *The Refugee Situation in Thailand*. The Refugee Policy Group, 1424 16th St. NW, Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A ten-page report on the basic situation of refugees in Thailand, particularly Cambodians.

11.16
Gallagher, Dennis with Susan S. Forbes. (1985). *Refugees in Southeast Asia: Toward a More Comprehensive Strategy*. The Refugee Policy Group, 1424 16th St. NW, Suite 401, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Recommendations for U.S. policy regarding Southeast Asian refugees still in countries of first asylum. Reports on success in resettling refugees from Khao I Dang, the last refugee camp for Cambodians in Thailand, and recommends that all eligible refugees from Khao I Dang be settled in the U.S. by 1986. Raises the issue of refugees who are rejected for resettlement in the U.S. because they are believed to have had ties to the Khmer Rouge. Recommends continued humanitarian aid to Cambodians in the border camps just inside Cambodia.

11.17
Golub, Stephen. (1986). *Looking for Phantoms: Flaws in the Khmer Rouge Screening Process*. Washington, D.C.: United States Committee for Refugees, an Issue Brief.

This paper, written after visits to Thai border camps in 1985 and 1986 criticizes the screening process used to decide who is eligible for resettlement in the United States.

11.18
Hamilton, J. Patrick. (1982). *Cambodian Refugees in Thailand: the Limits of Asylum*. New York: U.S. Committee for Refugees.

The situation of Cambodian refugees in Thailand, especially as it relates to Thai policy. Distinguishes between three waves of refugees—April 1975 to December 1978 (during the Democratic Kampuchea period), December 1978 to September 1979 (during which time the Thai government opposed the entry of Khmer refugees), and the period after October 1979, when Thailand opened up refugee camps for Cambodians within Thailand.

11. REFUGEES IN THAILAND

11.19
Hamilton, Virginia, ed. (1985). *Cambodians in Thailand: People on the Edge*. U.S. Committee for Refugees, 815 Fifteenth St. NW, Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A brief, informative pamphlet which describes the situation displaced Cambodians face in Thailand and considers the responses by the Thai and international communities. Also includes brief summaries of proposals to better the situation.

11.20
Hiegel, Jean-Pierre. (1980). *The Role of Traditional Medicine in Relief Operations: Introduction to Khmer Traditional Medicine Based on Experience in the Refugee Camps in Thailand*. United Nations High Commission on Refugees: memorandum, March 31, 1980.

Essentially an explanation of the reasons for encouraging the use of Khmer traditional medicine in refugee camps. The memorandum also serves as an introduction to the nature of Khmer traditional medicine--beliefs about the origin of illness, the different types of traditional medicine practitioners, and the different types of traditional treatment.

11.21
Jack, Alex. (1980). "Beyond the Gunsights." *East West Journal* (October): 26-37.

A summary report of recent events in Cambodia and the situation in refugee camps in Thailand. Jack had recently visited the camp Sakeo and has some interesting details to report, although the article is marred by a tendency to preach the gospel of whole foods. (He suggests, for instance, that Sihanouk's erratic temperament has been aggravated by excess sugar consumption.)

11.22
Jack, Alex. (1980). "The Shaman and the Psychiatrist." *East West Journal* (October): 38.

A sympathetic report of the use of traditional (non-Western) medicine in the refugee camp Sakeo, where a program was set up by the psychiatrist Jean-Pierre Hiegel.

11.23
Kennedy, Ann. (1982). *Establishing a Social Work Program in a Refugee Camp: Some Lessons Learned from the Thailand Experience*. Westport, CN: Save the Children.

Describes the social work programs in four Thai refugee camps for Cambodians. It is intended as a guide for agencies who may set up social work programs in future camps, but it also provides insights into the social interactions in refugee camps among refugees themselves and between refugees and expatriate staff.

11.24
Leverty, Don. (1980). "Cambodia: Pharmacy and the Refugees." *American Pharmacy* NS20(3): 13-16.

Describes the health needs of Cambodian refugees in Mak Moon and Khao I Dang refugee camps and the programs available for the distribution of drugs in the two camps.

11.25
Levy, Barry S. (1981). "Working in a Camp for Cambodian Refugees." *New England Journal of Medicine* 304(23): 1440-1444.

Levy worked as a doctor in Khao I Dang refugee camp for six weeks in February and March, 1980. He gives a general description of the camp and the type of work he was involved with as a doctor.

11.26
Levy, Barry S. and Daniel C. Sasett, eds. (1987). *Years of Horror, Days of Hope: Responding to the Cambodian Refugee Crisis.* New York: Associated Faculty Press, Inc.

A collection of short papers by relief workers and medical personnel describing the situation at Cambodian refugee camps on the Thai border.

11.27
Marston, John. (1983). "Out of Cambodia: the Quiet Desperation of Thailand's Refugee Camps." *City Pages, The Weekly Newspaper of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis/St.Paul).* November 30, pp. 7-8, 10.

A description of the refugee camp Khao I Dang, where Marston worked in 1982-83 teaching English to refugee medical personnel.

11.28
Mason, Linda and Roger Brown. (1983). *Rice, Rivalry and Politics: Managing Cambodian Relief.* London: University of Notre Dame Press.

The authors were graduate students at the Yale School of Management who worked as volunteers on the Thai-Cambodian border for six months in 1980. Drawing on the authors' background in management theory, the book is an interesting explication of the relief effort there, focusing on "the relationships of the relief agencies with refugees, with one another, and with political institutions."

11.29
Minneapolis Star and Tribune. (1983). "Refugees Families Apart (two parts)." *Minneapolis Star and Tribune.* July 10, pp. 1A, 8-9A; July 11, pp. 1A, 9A.

Features about the refugee camp Khao I Dang and the effects of resettlement policies on the refugees there. Focuses in particular on the situation of some refugees here who are separated from family members now in Minnesota.

11. REFUGEES IN THAILAND

11.30
Nordland, Rod. (1982). "Khmer Refugees: 'Reaching for Oars'." *Indochina Issues*, No. 30(November).

Discusses the situation of Cambodian refugees in Thailand and the difficulties associated with the different "oars" currently available to offer them hope: resettlement in third countries, the three-part coalition government of the resistance, and relief aid from Western countries.

11.31
Ratnavale, David. (1980). "Mental Health Problems, Cambodian Refugees, and Persons Involved in Their Relief, Rehabilitation and Resettlement." Paper presented at conference on "Cambodian Refugee Relief," Washington, D.C., June 8-10, 1980.

Includes discussion of mental health problems of relief workers, as well as of refugees themselves.

11.32
Rosenblatt, Roger. (1983). *Children of War*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday.

Based on a *Time* article, January 11, 1982. Includes chapter on Cambodian children in refugee camps.

11.33
Sheehy, Gail. (1983). "Cambodian Refugees: America's Double-Cross." *Washington Post*, February 6. Reprinted in *Refugees from Cambodia: A Look at History, Culture, and the Refugee Crisis*, by United States Catholic Conference.

A report sharply critical of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service policies in regard to Cambodian refugees, large numbers of whom were rejected for resettlement in the U.S. in 1982.

11.34
Sihrke, Astri. (1980). "A New Look at America's Refugee Policy." *Indochina Issues*, No. 10(September).

Criticizes U.S. policy of accepting for resettlement refugees, particularly Lao and Vietnamese, whose flight is more economically than politically motivated. Points out that, for political reasons, Khmer refugees, who often have greater need, are less likely to be resettled than Lao and Vietnamese.

11.35
Stone, Scott C. S. and John E. McGowan. (1980). *Wrapped in the Wind's Shawl: Refugees of Southeast Asia and the Western World.* San Rafael, CA: Presidio Press.

Descriptions of the refugee camps housing Indochinese refugees in different countries. Includes a chapter on the refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodian border. Many photographs.

11.36
Sundhagul, Malee. (1981). "Situation and Role of Refugee Women: Experiences and Perspectives from Thailand." *International Migration* 19(1/2): 102-107.

Gives basic statistics about refugee women in Khao I Dang and Sakeo refugee camps, and describes briefly the family planning program in the two camps. Discusses more generally the needs of Cambodian refugee women, and makes recommendations for programs which could be set up in the camps.

11.37
van der Westhuizen, Mavis. (1980). "Kampuchean Refugees - An Encounter with Grief." *Australian Nurses Journal* 10(2): 53-56.

Observations based on five weeks the author spent doing relief work with a Seventh Day Adventist World Service team in an unnamed guerilla camp near the Thai-Cambodian Border. Describes the psychological wounds that experiences in the Pol Pot period had left on refugees, and draws parallels to the more widely studied Jewish survivors of experiences in concentration camps.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.01
Ades, Marie, Vinh The Do, Kham One Keopraseith, Rath Ben, and Anh Bui. (1984). "The Indochinese in America: Guidelines for Counseling." *P/AAMHCR Research Review* 3(3/4).

A good, brief summary of emotional problems typically encountered by refugees and ways counselors can address them. Includes discussion of "Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome" in Cambodian refugees.

12.02
August, Lynn Kao. (1984). "Southeast Asian Refugees of Rhode Island: A Demographic and Health Profile." *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 67(7): 313-317.

Includes statistics about the Southeast Asian population in Rhode Island. Cambodians constitute the largest Southeast Asian ethnic group there.

12.03
Bach, Robert L. and Jennifer B. Bach. (1980). "Employment Patterns of Southeast Asian Refugees." *Monthly Labor Review* 103(10): 31-38.

Study based on alien address registration data. Generally does not distinguish between the Southeast Asian ethnic groups. Includes information about secondary migration to California and Texas.

12.04
Baldwin, C. Beth. (1984). *Patterns of Adjustment: A Second Look at Indochinese Resettlement in Orange County.* Orange, CA: Immigrant and Refugee Planning Center.

Results of an extensive survey of Southeast Asian refugees in the county.

12.05
Berg, Grant. (1982). "They Learn English; They Speak Khmer: A Cambodian Family Retains Traditional Structures While Adjusting to American Society." In *Survivors: Political Refugees in the Twin Cities*, Kim Lacy Rogers, ed. Minneapolis: School of Journalism and Mass Communication (University of Minnesota).

Describes the situation of Socheat Sar, one of the first Cambodian refugees to settle in the Twin Cities, and his family.

12.06
Boehnlein, James K., J. David Kinzie, Rath Ben, and Jenelle Fleck. (1985). "One-Year Follow-up Study of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Survivors of Cambodian Concentration Camps." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 142(8): 956-959.

A follow-up on the psychiatric treament for Cambodian refugees described in Kinzie, et al. (1984). Eight of the twelve patients showed improvement--five to the extent that they no longer met criteria for posttraumatic stress syndrome. Greatest improvement was shown in reduction of nightmares, sleeping disorders, and startle reaction. "The symptoms of 'denial', social withdrawal, low interest, poor concentration, and avoidance of past memories were, on the whole, very resistant to change."

12.07
Bruno, Ellen. (1983). "The Seng Family and Others." *Quaker Service Bulletin.*

Describes the work of the Cambodian Women's Project in New York City.

12.08
Bruno, Ellen. (1984). *Acculturation Difficulties of the Khmer in New York City.* Available from The Cambodian Women's Project, The American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

An intelligent and deeply felt evaluation of problems faced by Cambodians in New York City. It provides an accessible and fairly thorough description of one community of Khmer refugees in the United States.

12.09
Burton, Eve. (1983). "Khmer Refugees in Western Massachusetts: Their Impact on Local Communities." *Migration Today* 11(2/3): 29-34.

Describes the use of "cluster resettlement" in western Massachusetts, where groups of families are resettled together in a single town, so that resettlement entails creating a Khmer community.

12.10
Cambodian New Generation News. *Cambodian New Generation News. Bimonthly Newsletter.* Cambodian New Generation News, P.O. Box 12764, Oakland, CA 94604.

Each issue of this newsletter is about 40 pages long.
In Khmer.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.11
Cambodian Women's Project. *Semey Tmay.* The Cambodian Women's Project, The American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

This bimonthly newsletter includes articles about resources available to Cambodians in the New York City area.
In Khmer and English.

12.12
Chhuoy, Chealeang. (1985). "Cambodian Laotian Students Celebrate New Year Traditionally." *The Minnesota Daily.* (Independent student newspaper for the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota.) April 19.

A brief description of activities traditionally associated with Cambodian New Year.

12.13
Coakley, T. Anne, Paul R. Ehrlich, and Elaine Hurd. (1980). "Health Screening in a Family Clinic." *American Journal of Nursing* 80(11): 2032-2035.

Describes the typical health screening of Southeast Asian refugees in a Montgomery County (Maryland) clinic.

12.14
Deem, James M. and W. J. Marshall. (1980). "Teaching a Second Language to Indochinese Refugees When No Program Exists." *Journal of Reading* 23(7): 601-605.

Discusses the ways that schools have dealt with the language problems of refugee students when there was no formal ESL program. Recommends the use of the "language experience approach."

12.15
Finnan, Christine R. and Rhonda Ann Cooperstein, with Anne R. Wright. (1983). *Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement at the Local Level: The Role of the Ethnic Community and the Nature of Refugee Impact.* Menlo Park, CA: Social Sciences Center, SRI International.

A thoughtful report, based on a study of five locations in the United States where there are Southeast Asian populations, of the structure and social functions of different ethnic communities of Southeast Asian refugees and how refugees have affected the communities at large.

12.16
Forbes, Susan S. (1984). *Residency Patterns and Secondary Migration of Refugees: A State of the Information Paper.* Washington, D.C.: Refugee Policy Group.

Discusses U.S. policy regarding placement of refugees and the effects of secondary migration--which tends to be, like the migration patterns of the U.S. population as a whole, toward the West and the South. Includes discussion of programs of "cluster resettlement" of Khmer refugees, which have helped decrease secondary migration.

12.17
Germer, Lucy. (1986). *The Food Their Families Eat: Cuisine as Communication Among Cambodian Refugees.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Utah. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

An analysis of Cambodian cuisine and the transformations it has undergone in the process of refugees' adaptation to life in Utah.

12.18
Gordon, Verona, Irene M. Matousk, and Theresa A. Lang. (1980). "Southeast Asian Refugees: Life in America." *American Journal of Nursing* 80(11): 2031-2036.

Discusses various potential health hazards that Southeast Asian are susceptible to before and after they arrive in the United States and some characteristics of American health care that may be cultural obstacles to them.

12.19
Groller, Ingrid. (1985). "Peace and Plenty: Charlene Deue and Her Three Sons Share Their Home--and Their Hearts--with a Cambodian Woman and Her Two Daughters." *Parent's Magazine* 60(11): 140-144.

Tells of experiences of a woman in Maryland who sponsored a Cambodian widow, Phay Meas, and her two children. The family stayed in their American sponsor's home for their first three months in the United States.

12.20
Hoang, Giao N. and Roy V. Erickson. (1982). "Guidelines for Providing Medical Care to Southeast Asian Refugees." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 248(6): 710-714.

A brief, readable article discussing aspects of Southeast Asian culture of interest to health care providers who work with refugees in the United States, such as the traditional Southeast Asian concepts of health and disease. The authors make specific recommendations for health care providers.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.21
Hollinshead, William H. and John M. Migotsky. (1984). "Southeast Asian Refugees of Rhode Island: A Preliminary Analysis of Birth Records." *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 67(8): 357-359.

Birth records show a lower birthrate for Cambodians than for Hmong. Average maternal age for Cambodians is comparable to the average maternal age for Rhode Island as a whole. Low birthweights are apparently more frequent among Cambodian mothers than among other Southeast Asian mothers.

12.22
Holton, Neal, Dave Carlson, Jean Egbert, Rachel Mielke, and T. Christopher Thao. (1984). *Final Report of the SUNDS Planning Project.* St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center, 640 Jackson St., St. Paul, MN 55101.

A summary of the current state of knowledge about Sudden Unexplained Nocturnal Death Syndrome with recommendations for research and community action.

12.23
Hospital and Community Psychiatry. (1986). "Gold Award: Mental Health Treatment that Transcends Cultural Barriers." *Hospital and Community Psychiatry* 37(11): 1144-1147.

Describes the work of the Indochinese Psychiatric Clinic in Portland, Oregon. Clinic staff reached the conclusion that Cambodian refugees suffering from posttraumatic stress disorder did not experience healing effect from telling their stories.

12.24
Ima, Kenji, Alfredo F. Velasco, Kota Ou, and Beverly C. Yip. (1983). *Adjustment Strategies of the Khmer Refugees in San Diego, California: Six Ethnographic Case Histories.* San Diego, CA: Union of Pan Asian Communities.

An investigation of the Khmer community in San Diego conducted by looking at six Khmer informants chosen to represent the perceived range of characteristics in the community. The report is sympathetic to the problems of the Khmer in San Diego, including their memories of painful events in Cambodia and the effect that has on their life in the United States, their high unemployment rate, and their low level of English skills (relative to other refugee groups). There is discussion of the fact that Cambodians in San Diego are more likely to include non-family members in their households than other Southeast Asian refugees are.

12.25
Kemp, Charles. (1985). "Cambodian Refugee Health Care Beliefs and Practices." *Journal of Community Health Nursing* 2(1): 41-52.

General information about Cambodian medical beliefs and practices, and refugee attitudes toward common western medical practices.

12.26
Kim, Young Yun. (1980). *Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois: Introduction, Summary, and Recommendations.* Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago.

Study of the population patterns of the Chicago Southeast Asian refugee population, and of their adjustment patterns, assessed in terms of employment, income, and dependency on welfare, and refugee's self-rating of their English level and their social and psychological acculturation.

12.27
Kinzie, J. David, R. H. Frederickson, Rath Ben, Jenelle Fleck, and William Karls. (1984). "Postraumatic Stress Disorder Among Surviviors of Cambodian Concentration Camps." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 141(5): 645-650.

Describes symptoms of 13 Cambodian psychiatric patients at a clinic for Indochinese refugees sponsored by the Oregon Health Sciences University. These symptoms--including avoidance, hyperactive startle reactions, emotional numbness, intrusive thoughts, and nightmares--were similar to those of survivors of German concentration camps during World War II.

12.28
Kleinmann, Howard H. (1982). "External Influences and their Neutralization in Second Language Acquisition: A Look at Adult Indochinese Refugees." *TESOL Quarterly* 16(2): 239-244.

A call for teachers to recognize the social needs of Southeast Asian refugee students learning English.

12.29
Knoll, Tricia. (1982). *Becoming Americans: Asian Sojourners, Immigrants, and Refugees in the Western United States.* Portland, OR: Coast to Coast Books.

Discusses the different Asian immigrant populations, their backgrounds, and the roles they've played on the West Coast of the United States. The chapter on Cambodians is short and not especially revealing, but the book is helpful in that it puts Cambodian immigration into a framework of the more general patterns of Asian immigration to the U.S.

12.30
Kousoun, Nawon. (1985). "Refugee Women in Development Project." *Quilting Bee*, July. Refugee Women in Development, Inc., 20 F Street N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. (202) 628-9600).

This article is in Khmer and Hmong as well as English. The magazine contains articles for and about refugee women.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.31
Kubow, Terri Lee. (1977). *Children of Laos: A Descriptive Report with a Supplement: Children of Cambodia and Vietnam.* Linda Vista Christian Day-Care Center, 2130 Ulric St., San Diego, CA 92111. (619) 227-0523.

Includes a brief description of Cambodian culture, with an emphasis on aspects of Cambodian culture of interest to someone working with Cambodian children.

12.32
Lancaster, John. (1983). "Promised Land's New Life Difficult for Cambodians." *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, June 23. Reprinted in *Refugees from Cambodia: A Look at History, Culture, and the Refugee Crisis*, by U. S. Catholic Conference.

Primarily a profile of a Cambodian social worker in Atlanta, Ngeth Kang, the article also describes many typical problems faced by Cambodian refugees arriving in the U.S.

12.33
Li, Gertraude Roth. (1983). *Cambodians: The Challenge of Sponsorship.* (World Relief Ethnic Profile). World Relief Corporation, Refugee Services Division, P.O. Box WRC, Nyack, NY 10960. (800) 431-2808.

Advice for Americans who sponsor Cambodian refugees. Includes discussion of Cambodian culture.

12.34
Loth, Panthoul, Lay Kry, and Bettie Lou Sechrist. (1978). *A Brief Outline of the Constitution of the United States.* Long Beach Unified School District, 701 Locust Ave., Long Beach, CA 90813.

In English and Khmer.

12.35
Marcucci, John Lambert. (1986). *Khmer Refugees in Dallas: Medical Decisions in the Context of Pluralism.* Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Methodist University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

Describes in detail the community of Khmer refugees in Dallas, Texas, focusing in particular on the question of the decisions Cambodians make involving choice of medical care services for their children. "In the context of ten illness events, studied prospectively, economic, social, cultural, and biological factors are analyzed for the determination of incentives and constraints to health-seeking behavior."

12.36
Marston, John. (1986). "Homestay." *Passage: A Journal of Refugee Education* 2(2): 64-66.

Describes his friendship with a Cambodian family in the Philippine Refugee Processing Center.

12.37
Meinhardt, Kenneth, Soleng Tom, Philip Tse, and Connie Young Yu. (1984). *Santa Clara County Health Department Asian Health Assessment Project.* Santa Clara County Health Department, Mental Health Services, 375 Knowles Ave., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

Report of a survey of the mental health needs of Cambodians, Vietnamese, refugee Chinese, and non-refugee Chinese in Santa Clara County, California. The study found that the mental health needs of Cambodians were substantially higher than the mental health needs of the other Asian populations. The report also found lower self-ratings of general health status among the Cambodians than among the other ethnic groups.

12.38
Mitchell, Florence Sue. (1987). *From Refugee to Rebuilder: Cambodian Women in America.* Ph.D. dissertation, Syracuse University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

The author conducted unstructured, in-depth interviews with seven Cambodian women living in Syracuse, New York. Her findings, somewhat anecdotal in character, are organized in sections on "Losing One's World" and "Rebuilding One's World." The dissertation also discusses implications for the counseling profession.

12.39
Nguyen, San Duy. (1982). "The Psycho-Social Adjustment and the Mental Health Needs of Southeast Asian Refugees." *Psychiatric Journal of the University of Ottawa* 7(1): 26-35.

A nice overview discussing factors affecting adjustment of refugees and the stages of their adjustment. It also summarizes various studies of refugee resettlement and mental health that have been completed.

12.40
Peck, Richard E., Margaret Chuang, Gordon E. Robbins, and Milton Z. Nichman. (1981). "Nutritional Status of Southeast Asian Refugee Children." *American Journal of Public Health* 71(10): 1144-1148.

Based on a 1979 survey by the Center for Disease Control, the study finds that newly arrived refugee children are highly anemic and more stunted than Southeast Asian children screened prior to 1979 or than children in the overall U.S. population.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.41
Ponchaud, François. (1977). *Approaches to the Khmer Mentality.* Washington, D.C.: Pastoral Care of Migrants and Refugees, National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

An interesting assessment of Cambodian culture and the cultural adjustment of Cambodian refugees in France, although Ponchaud's generalizations may sometimes rely too heavily on his own subjective evaluations.

12.42
Reder, Stephen, Mary Cohn, Judith Arter, and Stephen Nelson. (1984). *A Study of English Language Training for Refugees: Public Report.* Literacy and Language Program, Division of Evaluation, Research and Assessment, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 300 S.W. 6th Ave., Portland, OR 97204.

A study, based on mail surveys, program site visits, and surveys within specific communities, investigating English language programs for adult refugees around the United States.

12.43
Richman, Debra and Suzanne Dixon. (1984). "A Comparative Study of Cambodian, Hmong, and Caucasian Infant and Maternal Perinatal Profiles." Paper presented at the Third Annual Conference on Indochinese Health, September 28-29, 1984, San Diego, CA.

A study of Cambodian, Hmong, and Caucasian mothers who gave birth in San Diego in 1980-81 and their newborn infants. "The culture-specific patterns of newborn growth and development and their relationship to medical, physical, and social factors in the environment was explored in order to define these variables for subsequent health and nutrition evaluation and care." Birthweight, length and head circumference were smaller for the Southeast Asian infants. Southeast Asian mothers gained less weight during pregnancy. They also had a higher incidence of infectious disease.

12.44
Robertson, Lynda Ann. (1983). *English as a Second Language (ESL) for Cambodian Refugees at Houston Community College: A Programme Evaluation.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Houston. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.

12.45
Saint Paul Foundation. (1984). *Refugees in Ramsey County.* The Saint Paul Foundation, 1120 Norwest Center, St. Paul, MN 55101.

Includes profiles of six refugee ethnic groups in Ramsey County--one of them the Cambodians--and an assessment of the needs of the overall refugee population.

12.46
Saint Paul-Ramsey County Nutrition Program. (1980). (Health and nutrition leaflets). St. Paul-Ramsey County Nutrition Program.

In Khmer.

12.47
Sargent, Carolyn and John Lambert Marcucci. (1984). "Aspects of Khmer Medicine Among Refugees in Urban America." *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 16(1): 7-9.

Describes briefly several traditional medicine practices the researchers found among Cambodian refugees in Dallas: suction treatment, rubbing the skin with a coin dipped in oil, moxibustion, steaming, acupressure, and massage. Also describes maternity care as practiced by the refugees and the practice of "mother roasting," where the new mother sleeps above a bed of hot coals.

12.48
Sargent, Carolyn, John Lambert Marcucci, and Ellen Elliston. (1983). "Tiger Bones, Fire and Wine: Maternity Care in a Kampuchea Refugee Community." *Medical Anthropology* 7(4): 67-79.

Describes research into patterns of prenatal care, delivery assistance, and post partum prohibitions and restrictions among Khmer refugees in Dallas. Includes a description of the role of a Khmer midwife, or *chmop*, in a birth.

12.49
Sheehy, Gail. (1983). "The Americanization of Mohm Phat." *Washington Post/Parade*, September 18. Reprinted in *Refugees from Cambodia, A Look at History Culture, and the Refugee Crisis*, by U.S. Catholic Conference.

Tells the story of an 11-year-old Cambodian unaccompanied minor who Sheehy interviewed as a journalist in Thailand and later sponsored for resettlement in the United States. Describes some of Mohm Phat's initial difficulties adjusting to the U.S.

12.50
Sheehy, Gail. (1984). "A Home for Cambodia's Children." *New York Times Magazine*, September 23, pp. 44-68.

A feature article describing the household in New Hampshire of Rev. Peter Pond, a former relief worker in Thailand, who has sponsored eight Cambodian unaccompanied minors.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.51
Sheehy, Gail. (1986). *The Spirit of Survival.* New York: Morrow.

Like Sheehy's article for the *Washington Post-Parade*, *The Spirit of Survival* tells the story of Mohm Phat, the Cambodian girl she met in a refugee camp, and later sponsored for resettlement. Written in an anecdotal, often diary-like style, parts of the book, about Mohm's experiences in Cambodia and Thailand, are written in Mohm's voice and apparently based on tape-recorded conversations the author had with her. Sheehy visited Cambodia in December, 1983, as part of her research for the book, and briefly describes her experiences there.

12.52
Skinner, Kenneth A. and Glenn L. Hendricks. (1979). "The Shaping of Ethnic Self-Identity among Indochinese Refugees." *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 7(3): 25-41.

Discusses how, for University of Minnesota administrative purposes, the different Southeast Asian refugees groups have been put into a pre-existing category, that of 'Asian-American ethnic minority,' which thus tends to shape a new ethnic self-identity. Includes general discussion, from an anthropological perspective, of the early Indochinese community (mostly Vietnamese) and how it adapted to the United States.

12.53
Social Security Administration. (1978). *Everyday English for Cambodians.* Washington, D.C.: Social Security Administration.

Includes lists of phrases, common idioms, and irregular verbs. A fourth section includes sets of pictures.
In Khmer and English.

12.54
Srey, Pheach, trans. (1980). *Naturalization Requirements and General Information.* Washington, D.C.: Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

In Khmer and English.

12.55
Suon, Saruot. (1984). "Obstacles on the Road into the American Medical Profession." Paper presented at the Conference on Indochinese Health, September 28-29, 1984, San Diego, CA.

The author, trained as a doctor in Cambodia, tells about the bureaucratic obstacles that have kept her from becoming a doctor in the United States.

12.56
Suy, Bunly, Cam-Thuy Do, Esther Covert, and Bob Jones. (1986). "A Successful Model of MAA-VOLAG Cooperation." *The Bridge* 3(3): 9, 12-14. Indochina Resource Action Center, 1118 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Describes the formation of the Intercultural Mutual Assistance Association in Rochester, Minnesota. Representatives of different refugee ethnic groups worked together to form a single mutual assistance association. Cambodians represent the largest Southeast Asian refugee ethnic group in Rochester.

12.57
Tepper, Elliot, ed. (1980). *Southeast Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement.* Ottawa: Canadian Asian Studies Association.

Looks at the Southeast Asian refugee situation in Canada. Includes historical and cultural background with separate chapters on individual cultures and countries.

12.58
Than Pok. (1975). *Introductory Information: Educational Needs and Backgrounds, Cambodian Students, and Sample Bibliography.* Sacramento: California State Department of Education.

12.59
Time. (1985). "Waging a Long-distance War." *Time* 125(3): 125.

A two-paragraph report about how Cambodian refugees in the United States are being recruited to join the resistance on the Thai-Cambodian border.

12.60
Tran Minh Tung. (1980). *Indochinese Patients: Cultural Aspects of Medical and Psychiatric Care of Indochinese Refugees.* Falls Church, VA: Action for Southeast Asians, Inc.

Discusses the role of traditional medicine and Western medicine in Southeast Asia and refugees' feelings as patients in the United States. Includes discussion of how mental illness is perceived and dealt with in Southeast Asia.

12.61
Tyler, Jack. (1987). "The Khmer of Atlanta: A Community in Formation." M.A. thesis, Georgia State University.

A detailed description and analysis of the structure of the community of Cambodian refugees in Atlanta, 745 pages in length. Tyler lived in Khmer refugee households for an extended length of time while preparing this thesis.

12. CAMBODIANS IN COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT

12.62
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1984). *Consultation on Refugee Assistance.* Office of Refugee Resettlement, Switzer Building, Suite 1229, 330 C St. SW, Washington D.C. 20201.

The published result of a consultation process involving key participants in refugee resettlement programs from both private and public sectors. The goal was to make all participants aware of both needs and resources.

12.63
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1980). *Tips on the Care and Adjustment of Lao and Cambodian Children in the United States.* Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Discusses emotional and cultural difficulties Southeast Asian children will face in the United States and offers advice about how an American who takes care of Southeast Asian children should act. Includes discussion of health problems they may be susceptible to.

12.64
Van Deusen, John M. (1982). "Health/Mental Health Studies of Indochinese Refugees: A Critical Overview." *Medical Anthropology* 6(4): 231-252.

Van Deusen reviews the literature of research relating to health care and psychological adjustment of refugees--most of it concerning Vietnamese--and makes recommendations for further research and ways anthropologists should become involved in it.

13.01
Aschmoneit, Walter. (1981). *Kampuchea: Sozialhistorische Bibliographie zu Kampuchea von der Vorgeschichte bis 1954.* Munster: SZD-Verlag.

First volume of a projected two-volume bibliography. Thorough and methodically organized by time period and subject category. Besides items dealing specifically with Cambodia, the bibliography contains sections listing relevant works about Southeast Asia as a whole, and about French Indochina. With 2,860 items.
[OMWL Ref. DS554.3 .A82x 1981]
In German.

13.02
Ashmun, Lawrence. (1983). *Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees in the United States: A Selective and Annotated Bibliography.* Dekalb, IL: Northern Illinois University, Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Distributed by The Cellar Books Shop, 18090 Wyoming, Detroit, Mich., 48221.

Over 1,000 entries. Materials are indexed by geographical region in the United States as well as by subject.

13.03
Brébion, Antoine. (1971 [1910]). *Livre d'Or du Cambodge, de la Cochinchine, et de l'Annam, 1625-1910 (Biographie et Bibliographie).* New York: B. Franklin.

[016.959 B741l]
In French.

13.04
Cambodian Women's Project. (1984). *Bibliography of Materials Relating to Cambodia and the Cambodian People.* Available from The Cambodian Women's Project, The American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

13.05
Fisher, Mary L. (1967). *Cambodia: an Annotated Bibliography.* Cambridge, MA: Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

[016.3 F535]

13.06
Hay, Stephen N. and Margaret H. Case. (1962). *Southeast Asia History: A Bibliographic Guide.* New York: Prager.

Includes 38 listings under Cambodia.

13. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

13.07
Huffman, Franklin E. (1981). *Selected Bibliography on Cambodia in Western Languages.* Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.

The 22-page bibliography is divided into two parts, a general bibliography and a "Selected Bibliography on Cambodian Language and Literature." Huffman describes the bibliography as a general work intended for Americans working with Cambodian refugees, but it is, beyond that, a helpful introduction to scholarship on Cambodia for researchers. It includes many entries in French as well as English.

13.08
Huffman, Franklin E. (1984). *First Supplement to Selected Bibliography on Cambodia in Western Languages.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program.

13.09
Huffman, Franklin E. (1986). *Bibliography and Index of Mainland Southeast Asian Languages and Linguistics.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

"My very ambitious, not to say impossible, objective was to list everything ever written in any language about any language of mainland Southeast Asia."

13.10
Indochinese Mental Health Project. (1980). *Select Bibliography on Mental Health.* Indochinese Mental Health Project of the International Institute of San Francisco, 2209 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109. (415) 673-1720.

A six-page bibliography. None of the entries have to do specifically with the psychological problems of Southeast Asian refugees, but they provide a background to general issues of concern to people working in the area of refugee mental health.

13.11
International Refugee Integration Resource Centre. *Refugee Abstracts.* International Refugee Integration Resource Centre, 5-7, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

A quarterly publication of abstracts summarizing literature about refugees in different situations around the world. The abstracts are written in either English or French. The quarterly also contains a section of cuttings from the international press, reviews of recent literature, and announcements.
In French or English.

13.12
International Refugee Integration Resource Centre. (1985). "International Bibliography of Refugee Literature (Working Edition)." International Refugee Integration Resource Centre, 5-7, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

About 850 entries, dealing with all the phases of the refugee experience: exodus, asylum, resettlement, and integration.

13.13
Jenner, Philip N. (1973). *Southeast Asian Literatures in Translation: A Preliminary Bibliography*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
[016.95 J433]

13.14
Journal of Asian Studies. (1966). "Cambodia (bibliography)." *Journal of Asian Studies* 25(5): 169-171.

13.15
Journal of Asian Studies. (1967). "Cambodia (bibliography)." *Journal of Asian Studies* 26(5): 213-215.

13.16
Journal of Asian Studies. (1968). "Cambodia (bibliography)." *Journal of Asian Studies* 27(5): 227-230.

13.17
Journal of Asian Studies. (1969). "Cambodia (bibliography)." *Journal of Asian Studies* 28(5): 199-201.

13.18
Rodriguez, Ines. (1981). "Selected, Annotated, English-Language Bibliography of the Kampuchean Revolution, 1970-1979." *Southeast Asian Research Materials Group Newsletter* 18(May): 1-26.

Eighty-eight items, intelligently chosen, with thoughtful annotations. All items are of English-language materials.

13. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

13.19
Seam, Long and Y. P. Dementiev. (1980). "Bibliographie en Langue Russe sur le Cambodge (1956-1979)." *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 68: 289-311.

One hundred and forty-four entries, under the categories: language and literature, history and ethnology, architecture, and geography and economics. Titles are translated from Russian into French.
[quarto 069 Ec73]
In French.

13.20
Tamby, Zaleha. (1982). *Cambodia: A Bibliography.* Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511, REP. OF SINGAPORE.

Based on the ISEAS holdings on Cambodia. Consists of 700 entries, and leans toward more recent works in the social sciences.

13.21
U.S. Department of Education. (1984). *Refugee Materials Center Bibliography.* Kansas City, Missouri: U.S. Department of Education.

Extensive bibliography of educational materials.

13.22
United Nations. (1971). *Selected Bibliography, Lower Mekong Basin.* Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

[U.N. Doc. E/CN.11/WRD/MKG]

13.23
Williams, Carolyn. (1987). *An Annotated Bibliography on Refugee Mental Health.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and Rockville, Maryland: National Institute of Mental Health.

An extensive and well-organized bibliography, with entries related to the general understanding of refugees, specific mental health issues, and the concerns of selected subgroups of refugees.

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